

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SELECTIONS.

REVIEW

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

NATIVE STATES

IN

RAJPUTANA

FOR

1905-1906.

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REVIEW
OF THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
NATIVE STATES
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1905-1906.

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FROM

THE HONOURABLE MR. E. G. COLVIN, C.S.I., I.C.S.,
Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
IN THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Dated Mount Abu, the 13th April 1907.

SIR,

IN continuation of my letter No. 40, dated the 8th March 1907, I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Administration of the Native States in Rajputana for the period from April 1905 to the autumn of 1906. The Report consists of—

Section I.—Review by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General.

Section II.—Reviews by Political Officers.

Section III.—Report on Public Works Department.

Section IV.—Report on the Post Office.

Section V.—Appendices.

2. The Reports cover a period of roughly 18 months owing to the change in the financial years of most of the States as reported in my letter No. 139, dated 26th May 1906. The exact period in the case of each report is shown in the accompanying Statement. The Political Officers' reviews of the Mewar, Jaipur, and Dungarpur States do not appear in Section II of the Report as they were written by the Political Officers themselves and have already been forwarded to the Government of India with my letter under reference.

3. The Administration Reports of the individual States marked * in the attached list are also forwarded, together with 8 spare copies of each. with 9 copies of the corrigenda of the

Administration Report of the Kishengarh State submitted with my letter under reference.

4. I held charge of this Administration from the 1st April 1905 to the 12th July 1906, when I proceeded on leave for six months. During my absence Lieutenant-Colonel C. Herbert, I.A., Resident, Jaipur, officiated as the Agent to the Governor-General. I resumed my office on the 7th January 1907.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. G. COLVIN,

Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

Statement showing the period covered by the Annual Administration Reports, Native States in Rajputana, for the year 1905-1906.

Serial No.	Name of State.	PERIOD COVERED BY THE REPORT.		REMARKS.
		From	To	
1	Bikaner . . .	1st April 1905	30th September 1906	*
2	Marwar . Volume I	1st April 1905	31st March 1906	
	Volume II	1st April 1906	30th September 1906	
3	Jaisalmer . . .	1st April 1905	31st October 1906	
4	Serohi . . .	1st April 1905	31st October 1906	*
5	Mewar . . .	1st April 1905	30th June 1906	
6	Dungarpur Volume I	1st April 1905	31st March 1906	
	Volume II	1st April 1906	30th September 1906	
7	Banswara . Volume I	1st April 1905	31st March 1906	
	Volume II	1st April 1906	30th September 1906	*
8	Partabgarh . Volume I	1st April 1905	31st March 1906	
	Volume II	1st April 1906	30th September 1906	
9	Shahpura . . .	1st April 1905	31st October 1906	
10	Tonk . . .	1st November 1904	31st October 1906	
11	Bundi . . .	1st April 1905	6th July 1906	
12	Kotah . . .	1st April 1905	30th September 1906	
13	Jhalawar . . .	1st April 1905	30th September 1906	
14	Jaipur . . .	1st April 1905	31st August 1906	
15	Kishangarh . . .	17th July 1905	18th September 1906	
16	Alwar . . .	1st April 1905	31st October 1906	*
17	Karauli . . .	1st April 1905	31st October 1906	*
18	Bharatpur . . .	1st April 1905	31st October 1906	*
19	Dholpur . Volume I	1st April 1905	31st March 1906	*
	Volume II	1st April 1906	30th September 1906	

REPORT
ON THE
POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF
THE RAJPUTANA STATES
FOR
1905-1906.

SECTION I.

REVIEWS BY THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Bikaner.

The year 1905 was memorable for the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in November of that year.

2. The Maharaja suffered sad domestic losses in the demise of his senior Maharani on the 19th August 1906, and of the third Maharani of the late Maharaja on the 12th September 1906.

3. Bikaner was unusually fortunate in the year 1905-1906 in that, although sharing in the deficient rainfall of the early monsoon period, it received heavy floods in the month of September 1905 which enabled Rabi cultivation to take place on an exceptionally extended scale—7,26,841 bighas being sown as against 2,30,156 bighas, the average of the previous five years. Timely winter rains followed in February and March 1906 ensuring a bumper Rabi harvest; and the monsoon rains of 1906 were sufficient for the next Kharif.

4. Due to these fortunate circumstances, and in spite of the heavy extraordinary expenditure of more than Rs. 4 lakhs incurred in connection with the Royal visit, Rs. 1½ lakhs on railway-construction, and over Rs. 62,000 owing to the deaths in the Maharaja's family, the buoyancy of the State finances was well maintained. Only Rs. 97,021 were drawn from the cash opening balance, Rs. 7,34,715, during the 18 months' period under report. And this result has been obtained without crediting more than Rs. 42,421 out of the land revenue for the 1906 Kharif harvest, of which the greater part only falls due after the 30th September 1906. The remainder of the demand, which must approximate Rs. 4 lakhs, will be credited in the accounts of 1906-1907.

5. The Darbar are fully alive to the importance of irrigation, and it is satisfactory to notice that over 400 new wells were constructed during the period. If the proposed extensions from the Punjab canal into Bikaner territory are sanctioned, a great increase in the future prosperity of the State will be assured.

6. The lease of the Palana Colliery to Messrs. Bird & Co. and the concession for mineral exploitation within the State to the same firm were both

terminated by the Darbar within the period, as they considered that the firm had failed to carry out their engagements and that the projects could be worked more profitably by the State itself. The Darbar appear to have been fully justified in their action, however much this termination of their first attempt at private enterprise in the State may be regretted.

7. There are 7 good educational institutions at the capital on which the Darbar spend about Rs. 21,000 annually. But primary and village education in the districts seems somewhat neglected. There are only 13 district schools maintained at the cost of nearly Rs. 7,000 a year, while there are 45 towns and villages in the State whose population ranges between 1,000 and 1,00,000, some of which are the homes of notably rich merchants, and 157 villages with population varying from 500 to 1,000. In view of these facts the statement that insurmountable difficulties to education lie in the paucity of large towns and village is difficult to understand. It is hoped that the Darbar will soon take further steps to extend primary education where this can suitably be done.

8. It is satisfactory to notice that the Maharaja has adopted a conciliatory attitude towards his disaffected nobles, and relations between them are now harmonious. The Thakur of Gopalpura was released in August 1906 and the village of Sulkhania, which had been permanently confiscated, was restored to him.

9. The personal energy of His Highness has infused a similar spirit in all the State departments; and his claim that the administrative efficiency and general prosperity of the State have been steadily increasing appears to be well borne out by the facts narrated both in his own review and in the report itself.

Marwar.

Jodhpur was very fortunate in receiving two heavy falls of rain at critical moments in September 1905 and February 1906. A famine of great intensity was thus averted and turned into scarcity only.

2. The receipts from the different sources of ordinary revenue were reduced owing to the scarcity by nearly $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs; and famine relief involved a direct expenditure of Rs. 1,80,502. But the heavy traffic in grain sent up the railway receipts by over two lakhs.

3. The finances are well managed, and the State is making steady progress towards the complete liquidation of all its debts.

4. Dakaitis are still too numerous in this State; but it is hoped that the reorganized Police will remedy this.

5. Education has received a larger share of attention. The Nobles' School has been reorganized; four more Anglo-Vernacular and 12 more Vernacular schools have been opened; and the inspecting staff has been improved. But the expenditure on this important Department, which amounts approximately to Rs. 52,000 a year, is still small when the size and resources of Marwar are considered, and, when once the State debts have been liquidated, the Darbar should make further efforts to increase the number and efficiency of their schools. The difficulties to be met with in the migratory habits of the population and the opposition from the Jagirdars are no doubt real ones and the plan of granting State subsidies to existing private institutions in the large Jagir areas will probably prove more useful than an attempt to establish State schools in such villages.

6. It is satisfactory to notice that the arrears of work in the State Courts have been reduced considerably, although this was due to the small number of new cases rather than to any increased rapidity in their disposal. The judicial side of the Marwar Administration is believed to offer considerable scope for reform, and it is intended to entrust a reorganization of the Courts to the second Member of Council when that officer has been appointed.

7. In spite of the adverse agricultural conditions the reports show useful progress in almost all branches of the Administration. Credit is due to Rao Bahadur Pandit Sukhdeo Pershad, C.I.E., the Senior Member of the Council, and to Major W. C. R. Stratton, I.A., who held charge of the Residency throughout the period.

Jaisalmer.

The Government of India is now the sole creditor of the State; and it is satisfactory to find that there is some prospect of an instalment of Rs. 40,000 towards the loan of Rs. 2½ lakhs being made next year. But the reasons which have caused a steady decline in the prosperity of the State have not been removed. The old carrying trade can hardly return and the yearly rainfall must continue to be precarious. Only by the exercise of the most rigid economy for many years to come can there be any hope of the liability being discharged in full. At present the income and expenditure barely maintain equilibrium, and another year of severe famine might again make assistance from the Government of India necessary.

2. The Dewan, Mr. Laxmi Das R. Sapat, Barrister-at-Law, deserves credit for the manner in which he has conducted the Administration of the State during the period under report.

Sirohi.

The financial condition of the State and the action taken by the Darbar in incurring fresh liabilities without any reference to the Political Authorities are matters which call for serious notice. I have warned His Highness the Maharao that unless he can introduce measures which will secure financial reform and ensure a prospect of the liquidation of the debts it may be necessary to recommend that steps should be taken to assist him towards that end. There have of course been some heavy domestic expenses during the period, which should not recur; but, even allowing for these, the management of the finances has not been sufficiently careful. The results of the 12 months ending October 1907 will be carefully watched.

2. There is no doubt that this little State is not very efficiently administered at present; and I have brought this fact to the notice of the Maharao. Education is particularly backward. The efforts at improvement in the Police were not well advised and had to be abandoned. The new system, like that concerning the assessment of the land, is one about which we have very little information; but I fear that it may suffer from the lack of expert advice.

3. The Maharao's eldest daughter was married to Maharaj Kunwar Prithwi Singh of Banswara in December 1905; and his second and third daughters were betrothed to the Maharawal of Jaisalmer and the heir apparent of Kutch, Gujarat, in the months of May and October 1906, respectively. On the 18th October 1905 the Maharao had the great misfortune to lose his younger son aged about two years.

4. His Highness, though striving to carry on the administration properly according to his lights, is handicapped by ill health and paucity of qualified assistance.

Mewar.

Except for the good work done by the Irrigation Department and for some improvement in medical institutions, there has been no really genuine reform during the year under report. The Maharana has added three members to the Mahendraj Sabha, the highest Court of Appeal, has brought the State accounts more up to date, without actual revision of the system, and has referred the question of a Nobles' School to a Committee of Nobles; but he has not brought himself to effect any real decentralisation or to entrust the execution of measures of reform to any of his officers. Until he does this there is not likely to be much progress.

2. The Irrigation Department with a separate budget under the control of Mr. Wakefield was invaluable in providing relief work in the few districts where distress was felt.

3. The season was an average one except in the Northern Zillas, where the rainfall was very deficient. But distress never became acute and the works opened by Mr. Wakefield under the Darbar were sufficient for the situation. The gross revenue for the year ending on the 30th June 1906 is said to have

been Imperial Rs. 26,40,000, and the expenditure Rs. 26,00,000. It is difficult to believe, however, that a normal revenue was collected this year; and it does not seem that much reliance can be placed on the figures. As usual no details have been supplied by the Darbar.

4. It is satisfactory that four Mewar boys have been sent to the Mayo College at Ajmer during the year under report.

Dungarpur, Banswara, and Partabgarh.

The three States of Dungarpur, Banswara, and Partabgarh were again unfortunate in having to face the deficient rainfall of the year 1905-1906. The good monsoon of the year 1906 has, however, improved the situation.

2. *Dungarpur*.—The State continues to show steady progress in every branch of its Administration, and has the best prospects of the three Sesodia States, which constitute the Southern Rajputana States Agency.

3. The Land Revenue Settlement has been reported to, and approved by, the Government of India during the 18 months' period covered by the two reports. It is unfortunate that the first year of the Settlement should have been one of scarcity, necessitating remissions of arrears amounting to Rs. 22,514, but the Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States, is of opinion that with a return of normal years its incidence will be a fair one.

4. In spite of the scarcity the total receipts for the year ending 31st March 1906 exceeded those of the previous year by some Rs. 36,000, of which Rs. 15,000 were due to enhanced collections under the head "Judicial." Rs. 53,515 were paid towards the liquidation of the Government loan during the same period and Rs. 20,150 in the six months ending on the 30th September 1906. The State debt due to the Government of India now stands at Rs. 2½ lakhs only. The new financial year from the 1st October 1906 opened with a balance of Rs. 53,346; and with the recent favourable rainfall the prospects of the State for the coming year are hopeful.

5. It is satisfactory to learn that an arrangement has been made whereby the Jagirdars will now contribute towards the cost of the State Police. The improvement shown by the reorganized force is well maintained. Their success in keeping down cases of dakaiti is specially noteworthy.

6. Out of a total expenditure on Public Works of Rs. 25,361 during the 18 months only Rs. 1,037 were allotted to irrigation; but now that the report of Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob and Mr. Manners Smith has been received, it is hoped that larger sums will be spared for this important branch.

7. The State officials under the energetic Kamdar, Rai Bahadur Munshi Ganesh Ram Rawat, appear to have done good work throughout.

8. *Banswara*.—The late Maharawal, Lachman Singh, died on the 29th April 1905, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Shambhu Singh, who was invested with ruling powers on the 11th January 1906 by the Agent to the Governor-General.

9. The most striking improvement in the Administration of the State noticeable again this year is in the Police. It is satisfactory that during the year the Jagirdars of the State have been induced to co-operate in this reform. There is now in the State for the first time a small compact force of Police which has effected a really remarkable diminution in crime.

10. The rising receipts under Customs and Excise are owing (1) to expanding trade due to greater safety of communications, and (2) to improved excise arrangements. Measures are being taken for the improvement of the Forest Administration, while the Settlement of the land revenue has been well and thoroughly completed. The State is now being administered as well as is possible on its slender resources. Mr. Holme believes that there are considerable possibilities of development in the directions of extending irrigation, of preserving and working the forests, and of exploiting the mineral resources of the State; and the Darbar will be advised to devote attention to these subjects so far as finances will allow.

11. The Rao of Kushalgarh is believed to have administered his Chiefship in an enlightened and satisfactory manner throughout the year.

12. *Partabgarh*.—The general condition of the State is depressed mainly owing to the severe famine of 1899-1900. But it is satisfactory to see that

some further improvements have been introduced into the administration during the period under report.

13. Besides the Settlement the period has been marked by considerable progress in many branches of the Administration. The great improvement in the working of the Police Force following upon its reorganization is especially satisfactory; and the congestion of civil and criminal cases in the State Courts has been lessened by the reconstitution of the Raj Sabha or State Council and by the laudable efforts of the Judicial officers themselves. The reorganization of the Customs Department which was reported last year has been followed by a considerable increase in receipts under that head.

14. There has been an extraordinary decrease in the Khalsa land in the State during the last 30 years, which now amounts to 1,02,034 bighas only as against 2,42,462 bighas in 1875. Large grants in Jagir, totalling 58,391 bighas, account for a part of this reduction and the comparative figures of population in 1891 and 1901, respectively, may explain

1891	87,975
1901	52,025

the rest. The two facts taken together give an adequate reason for the miserable condition of the State's finances and the necessity for a close scrutiny into the rights by which the Jagirdars and Muafidars claim a revenue-free tenure. The hope of future prosperity for the State would appear to lie in the extension of well irrigation, for which the Government of India have at present granted a loan of Rs. 10,000, and in inducing settlers to take up lands that have gone out of cultivation.

15. Credit is due to the Maharaj Kunwar, Shri Man Singhji, for the capacity and energy shown by him in his new position at the head of the Mahakma-i-Khas.

16. Mr. A. T. Holme, I.C.S., deserves great credit for the untiring energy and resource with which he supervised the Administration of these three minor Sesodia States in addition to his Settlement work.

Shahpura.

The monsoon of the year 1905 was very deficient, and resulted in heavy loss of revenue; and the period under report closed with a working cash balance of Rs. 3,907 only. But the copious rainfall of the year 1906 has improved the prospects, and the new Kamdar, who has already instituted reforms in most of the Administrative Departments, anticipates that the liabilities of the Chiefship may be liquidated within the next three years. The completion of the large Bhimpura irrigation project should add considerably to the financial stability of the tract, which is always liable to deficient rainfall.

2. Despite the adverse climatic conditions the record is one of progress, and in the new Kamdar the Raja Dhiraj appears to have secured an efficient coadjutor in his desire for Administrative improvement.

Tonk.

The report under review covers a period of two years, from 1st November 1904 to 31st October 1906. The two years are treated separately.

2. From an agricultural standpoint neither year was a good one. The effects of the comparatively good monsoon of the year 1904 were discounted by the severe frosts in the spring of 1905, which caused widespread damage to the Rabi crops; while the rainfall of 1905 was deficient everywhere and almost a total failure in the Tonk and Aligarh Parganahs. Prices of jowar and makai consequently rose from 35 and 28 seers per rupee to about 10 and 11 respectively; and had only fallen to about 16 seers at the end of the period. Remissions were thus necessary, and receipts consequently fell from Rs. 11,21,500 in Sambat 1311 to Rs. 9,63,827 in Sambat 1312, and again to Rs. 7,40,640 in Sambat 1313. But for Rs. 1,99,178 having been paid towards the reduction of debts in 1904-1905 the State would have had to add Rs. 2 lakhs to its liabilities during the period. As a result no progress can be reported in the liquidation of the State's debts, which remain practically the same at the end

as at the beginning of the period. It is not, however, clear why interest charges should not have been regularly paid, and the Political Agent is being asked to explain this. Among the direct cost of famine to the State may be included Rs. 90,193 expended on famine relief measures, Rs. 31,000 advanced as Takavi to agriculturists for seed, grain, and bullocks, and remissions of land revenue amounting to Rs. 1,62,234 granted in the famine-affected parganas of Tonk and Aligarh.

3. A decrease of nearly 4 lakhs in the reported assets is due to more accurate information being now available regarding them. It is anomalous that the arrears of land revenue are shown as about Rs. 20 lakhs while a little more than Rs. 5½ lakhs only are counted as assets in agricultural dues. Irrecoverable sums should be struck out as remissions.

4. The State has secured the services of Fakir Sayid Iftikhar-ud-din, an Extra Assistant Commissioner from the Punjab, as Revenue Member of the Council, and it is hoped that good results will follow from his appointment. A report will be submitted to the Government of India in due course on the probable results of a new Settlement if it be decided that one should be undertaken in the near future.

5. A comparison of Appendix XX in the two reports scarcely bears out the statements in the Report for 1905-1906 as to the heavy loss of cattle during the year; but no doubt there was a heavy loss. This is regrettable, and it is hoped that the people will now pay more attention to the storage of fodder in good seasons. Emigration and the work available on the construction line of the Nagda-Muttra Railway made extended measures for the relief of the people themselves unnecessary; though relief-works were open from September 1905 to July 1906.

6. The statements in regard to the working of the Police show poorer results than in the preceding year and bear out the Political Agent's remark that this branch of the Administration still leaves much to be desired. The Police are supposed to have been reorganized not long ago; but they still seem to need attention, and I am glad to see that they are to receive it. There are various discrepancies in the Police and Criminal Statements which need explanation.

7. Plague, cholera, and small-pox visited the Tonk city and are responsible for an increase of 57 per cent in the death rate of that place. There was also plague in Ohabra and Pirawa.

8. The revised arrangements for the conduct of business by the State Council which were made at the close of the two years' period under report will, it is hoped, result in expediting the many improvements which are still required in the administration.

9. His Highness the Nawab has co-operated loyally with the Political Agent, and there is some reason to hope that with his assistance a settlement of the vexed question of excessive Jagir alienations may be arrived at.

Bundi.

Although the last report submitted to the Government of India was for the period ending 31st March 1905, its financial figures were for the year Samvat 1960 only, ending 31st July 1904. In the present and future reports the financial years of the State correspond with the period covered by the report as a whole. This incidental advantage is a result of the recent change in the date prescribed for submission of the Annual Administration Reports.

2. The State Council was reorganized during the period under report. But it is still too early to judge whether this has resulted in greater efficiency and despatch of business. Reform in any direction moves slowly in the conservative air of Bundi.

3. The State had its full share of the conditions of scarcity prevalent in most parts of Rajputana, and suffered heavy losses of revenue. Of a total land revenue demand of Rs. 8,85,521 including arrears, only Rs. 1,27,563 were collected; Rs. 5,88,943 of the balance were remitted. The restriction of grain exports and the fixation of grain prices by executive order which formed the other salient feature of the Darbar's Famine Policy were dangerous measures,

the success of which was made possible only by the large local stocks of grain and the good monsoon of the year 1906. As elsewhere, the construction work on the Nagda-Muttra Railway afforded valuable assistance in providing work for the distressed population of the State.

4. As was to be expected, the financial position of the State has deteriorated considerably though hardly to the extent indicated in paragraph 5 of his review by the Political Agent, who appears to have omitted from his calculations the sums paid during the period in liquidation of liabilities as is shown in the following table :—

Year Sambat.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.		
	Opening balance.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Debts, loans and advances.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Debts, loans and advances.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1900 .	35,805	7,03,633	1,618	1,83,797	6,60,781	11,207	1,25,123
1901 .	1,27,272	7,78,086	2,805	1,18,510	6,78,071	33,793	2,11,077
1902 .	1,03,725	2,37,949	23,961	3,53,025	5,55,669	23,444	1,37,900
TOTALS .	...	17,19,668	28,414	6,55,332	18,94,521	68,444	4,74,100

In the year Sambat 1959 the only debt due by the Darbar was the Government Famine loan. For the three years ending Sambat 1962, the totals of the ordinary and extraordinary receipts showed a deficit of Rs. 1,74,853, and Rs. 40,030, respectively, as compared with the ordinary and extraordinary expenditure for the same years. The Darbar took loans and advances amount-

*Deficit Rs. 3,96,115

Deduct—

Cash utilized (which represents difference between opening cash balance in Sambat 1960 and closing balance in Sambat 1962). 33,658

Debt in 1962 . 3,62,457

Add—

(1) Famine loan . . . 1,08,923

(2) Tribute arrears . . . 1,12,000

5,83,380

verable assets in revenue arrears. If, therefore, the figures in the report can be accepted as accurate, the net liabilities of the State are about Rs. 2 lakhs.

5. The discrepancies noticed by the Political Agent in the figures regarding the Police may perhaps be explained by the changes having taken place towards the end of the period.

6. The administration, so far as there is information, is not maintained at a very high level. The Darbar, however, deserve credit for the generous remission of land revenue in the recent year of scarcity, though it would have been still better if they had supplemented this by liberal advances of Takavi. With all its faults the State does not appear to squander its money; and it should be able with a few good seasons to liquidate the debt which encumbers it at present.

Kotah.

The hopeful forecast contained in my last year's review was belied by the failure of the 1905 monsoon. Its extent in Kotah can be gauged by the fact that out of a land revenue demand for Sambat 1962 of Rs. 23,09,220, only Rs. 9,44,182 were collected. The scarcity was especially severe in the northern portion of the State, where the rain was insufficient even for the sowings.

2. The situation was met in a manner which reflects the greatest credit upon His Highness the Maharao and his advisers. The timely announcement

of liberal suspensions and remissions of revenue gave heart to the people, who were also assisted by Takavi grants to the amount of nearly a lakh of rupees. The construction works on the Nagda-Muttra and the Kotah-Baran Railway sections proved of the greatest value in providing labour for the distressed agriculturists, who were encouraged by the State officials to leave their villages and resort to works. It was owing to this resource that it was possible to keep the State expenditure on Public Works, undertaken solely for Famine Relief purposes, at the very low figure of Rs. 48,500. The measures appear to have been entirely adequate, and though the fodder and water scarcity resulted in a certain amount of mortality among the cattle, there was practically no emigration and very little land is reported to have gone out of cultivation.

3. As was to be expected, no progress could be made in the liquidation of the State debt, and a further loan of Rs. 4 lakhs had to be taken from the Government of India. The excess of expenditure over receipts by some Rs. 12 lakhs was met by this loan and by drawing upon the opening balance of Rs. 16 lakhs, which was thereby reduced to a closing balance of Rs. 8,49,867. But the State has large resources and capabilities of development ; in a normal year expenditure is kept well within the limits of receipts, and there need be little anxiety as to its ultimate financial stability.

4. It is satisfactory to learn that some progress was made with the Settlement operations in spite of the fact that Mr. Butler and the Land Revenue Staff were largely occupied with measures of Famine Relief.

5. The relations between His Highness the Maharao and his principal feudatory, the Chief of Indargarh, formed the subject of considerable correspondence ; but, largely owing to the generous and tactful spirit shown by the Darbar, a satisfactory settlement of all the points at issue was arrived at shortly after the expiry of the period covered by the present report. Several long pending boundary disputes between Kotah and Bundi were also settled during the period.

6. In general, the report is a record of considerable progress in the face of many difficulties, and shows in a marked degree the wise and sympathetic spirit which animates the administration under the guidance of His Highness the Maharao. Diwan Bahadur Chaube Raghunath Das has proved himself again an invaluable assistant to His Highness.

7. I would also mention the good work done by Mr. Butler, C.S., as Central Famine Officer, and note with satisfaction the wise and sympathetic counsel of Major A. D. Bannerman, C.I.E., throughout a difficult year.

Jhalawar.

The State was more fortunate than many other parts of Rajputana in that the monsoon rainfall of the year 1905, though deficient in quantity, was well distributed, and the land revenue realized during the year ending 30th September 1906 was in excess (by Rs. 42,293) of that collected in the previous year, when the spring crops of 1905 had been severely damaged by frost. The temporary loans aggregating Rs. 96,348 which had to be raised for administrative purposes in the year 1904-1905 were paid off during the period under notice. But this, combined with inevitable increases under certain other heads of expenditure, resulted in the opening balance of Rs. 1,85,224 being reduced to a closing one of Rs. 68,483. The State, however, is free from debt ; and economy is being exercised in all Departments of the Administration.

Jaipur.

The rainfall of 1905 was unprecedentedly low throughout the State ; and the Darbar were wise in granting timely remissions of revenue and in arranging for a suitable expansion of their Public Works. The existence of the construction lines of the Nagda-Muttra and the Jaipur-Sawai-Madhopur Railways assisted in alleviating distress. Although the period under report was happily not marked by any special incident calling for attention, it was one of much

stress and activity owing to the famine. The Darbar required some pressing before they realized the position, but in the end took very adequate measures.

2. The successes attained by the Maharaja's College in the Allahabad University Examinations reflect much credit on the Jaipur Educational authorities. The slight influence of the scarcity upon the educational statistics points to the fact that the agricultural classes have as yet little share in the advantages of the schools.

3. The only event of public importance was the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and the Princess of Wales in November 1905. The internal administration apparently worked smoothly. The relations between His Highness and his Thakurs remained outwardly harmonious. The question of the improvement of the forces for the better preservation of civil order is still under consideration.

4. The Darbar have not yet shown readiness to publish an Administration Report of the State as a whole, but the fact that they have furnished for the first time for my perusal reports in English for all departments gives reason to hope that they may ultimately follow the lead of other progressive States in adopting the practice. The departmental reports are not forwarded, all important matter having been abstracted and embodied by the Resident in his report.

Kishangarh.

His Highness Maharaja Madan Singh was invested with ruling powers on the 11th December 1905. In April 1906 a reorganization of the State Council, giving greater power and responsibility to individual members, was introduced. Rao Bahadur Syam Sundar Lal, C.I.E., Member of Council, after filling the office of Diwan for over 20 years with great ability and devotion to the interests of the Darbar, retired in October 1906; and Mr. Paonaskar, Revenue Member of Council, has taken provisional charge of the Diwan's duties in addition to his own.

2. The rainfall of 1905 was only 4.88 inches and, following, the insufficient rains of the year 1904, involved the State in another severe famine. The collections under "Land Revenue" which in normal years amount to about Rs. 2½ lakhs (1,61,290 Kaldar), aggregated Rs. 75,706 (Rs. 48,842 Kaldar) only, and the Darbar had to spend Rs. 1,12,171 (Rs. 72,368 Kaldar) on famine administration and Rs. 25,216 (Rs. 16,268 Kaldar) on unforeseen items apart from Rs. 20,000 (Imperial) contributed by the Indian Peoples' Famine Relief Fund in the month of August 1906. Of this expenditure Rs. 27,928 (Rs. 18,018 Kaldar) was advanced as Takavi and Rs. 81,229 (Rs. 52,405 Kaldar) was spent on direct famine relief. As land revenue is realised in kind, the remissions of revenue were automatic. The measures of relief were generally adequate.

3. One-fifth of the population of the State emigrated with their cattle, numbering about 60,000. It is estimated that 7,000 of these cattle perished before returning to their homes in July 1906.

4. The total ordinary receipts for the 14 months under report amounted to Rs. 4,43,082 (Rs. 2,85,860 Kaldar), and the ordinary expenditure to Rs. 5,46,320 (Rs. 3,52,477 Kaldar). The deficit added on to the famine and unforeseen expenditure totalling Rs. 2,40,000 (Rs. 1,54,838 Kaldar) was met partly by a loan of Rs. 1,58,740 (Rs. 1,00,000 Kaldar) and partly by drawing Rs. 81,885 (Rs. 52,829 Kaldar) from the cash opening balance, which was reduced from Rs. 1,64,297 to a closing balance of Rs. 82,412.

5. The rainfall of 1906 was sufficient, though unevenly distributed and late at the outset; and prospects are now fair.

6. Though it was unfortunate that the first year of the Maharaja's rule was one of scarcity, the keen interest which His Highness has shown in developing the material resources of the State and in improving its administration gives favourable promise for its future welfare. There is reason to hope that the vexed question of the Jagirdars' service is progressing towards a harmonious settlement.

Alwar.

As regards this report, I must express my regret that the Darbar have been content to omit all reference to the financial position during the period under report. In a State where the budget is still subject to the approval of the Political Officer an Administration Report which gives no account figures at all except for expenditure on Public Works is bound to be regarded as strangely defective. The Political Agent's review supplies the omission to some extent. The financial position is of course well known and the expenditure for the 19 months under report, although owing to drought and scarcity, in excess of the income, has nevertheless been kept down to a very reasonable figure. But there have been some revelations regarding the working of the Accounts Department which need, and are about to receive, close attention.

2. I hope that the change in the arrangements co-ordinating work between the Maharaja and his Council may prove as beneficial as is expected. One advantage gained is that meetings of Council should now be more regular and formal than they were before.

3. The Darbar took energetic measures to meet the famine conditions which prevailed for a greater part of the year 1905-06, and their prompt action in suspending the revenue and opening relief works to the extent required was praiseworthy.

4. I am sorry that nothing has yet been done towards the promised reforms in excise matters.

5. I also regret to read the unfavourable remarks which the Political Agent has recorded regarding the working of the police.

Karauli.

The period covered by the report is likely to be an important one in the history of the Karauli State as marking the end of an era of debt and mismanagement and the beginning of administrative and financial reform. The severe famine of 1905-06, which found the State heavily involved in debts to private individuals, and without any official competent to deal with the situation, made it necessary for the Government of India to assist the Darbar both with men and money. Loans were granted both for famine and ordinary administrative purposes, the services of an engineer were placed at the disposal of the State, and Captain A. B. Drummond, I.A., was appointed as Special Political Officer in November 1905 to advise the Darbar and supervise measures for the relief of famine. In the month of April 1906 the services of Diwan Bahadur Bal Mokand Das, C.I.E., were lent to the State as Financial Member of the Council, and with the resignation of Kunwar Dhian Pal, the former chief member of Council, the clique of officials who profited by the general disorganization has, it is hoped, been finally broken up.

2. The separate Famine Report will give full details of the Famine Administration. In spite of the general difficulties inevitable in a backward and remote State, the measures taken under the energetic supervision of Captain Drummond were generally adequate so far as the people were concerned. Little, however, could be done to meet the scarcity of fodder and there was heavy mortality among the cattle.

3. With the appointment of the new Financial Member the State Council was reorganized and rules were drawn up for its working. They have so far worked smoothly, and His Highness the Maharaja has co-operated loyally with Diwan Bahadur Balmokand Das in his efforts to reduce expenditure and expand the revenue under all the State Departments. The measures taken have already been reported in detail to the Government of India. The prospects are now much more favourable than appeared possible 18 months ago, and if no further famines intervene it is hoped that the liabilities of the State will be entirely discharged by the 1st January 1914.

4. From Major Impey's review on the Karauli Famine Report it appears that the total expenditure on the famine relief operations amounted to ~~much~~

Rs. 2,32,862, and not Rs. 2,33,585, as now reported, and the actual receipts of the Famine Fund including money from fines and other miscellaneous income amounted to Rs. 2,50,667. This surplus of Rs. 17,805 only, and not Rs. 30,000 as shown in the financial figures given in the Political Agent's review, was, therefore, the actual amount finally credited to the State from the Famine Fund. The accounts of Rs. 12,195—the difference between Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 17,805—were not adjusted till after the 31st October 1906, on which date the result of the working of the 17 months' administration may be thus summarised:—

<i>Receipts.</i>		Rs.
Cash balance on the 1st June 1905	.	13,668
Revenue	.	5,30,039
<i>Loans.</i>		Rs.
Administrative	.	2,52,651
Famine	.	2,50,000
		<u>5,02,651</u>
Total	.	<u>10,46,358</u>
<i>Disbursements.</i>		
Ordinary expenditure	.	7,53,811
Repayment of debt	.	6,000
Famine expenditure Rs. 2,32,862 less Rs. 12,195 to be adjusted now	.	2,20,667
Total	.	<u>9,80,478</u>
Closing balance	.	<u>65,880</u>

5. The necessity for a new Land Revenue Settlement is urgent, and if the Government of India can select a suitable officer it is intended to commence operations in the ensuing cold weather.

6. The Police are still paid too low, and attention should be given to increasing their salaries, when the State finances can afford it.

7. Larger expenditure upon education and upon remunerative public works may be anticipated when once the financial stability of the State has been restored. The report is a record of useful progress in spite of the adverse conditions inseparable from a period of famine.

Bharatpur.

This report was received very late, and it is hoped that greater punctuality in its preparation will be observed in future.

2. The rules regarding the working of the Council were again revised at the close of the period under report, as a reversion to previous arrangements was found to be desirable, owing to the lack of co-ordination resulting from the system introduced by Colonel Fagan in 1905.

3. The re-organization of the Police appears to have been carried out on correct lines, and it is hoped that the present well-paid and well-drilled smaller force may prove more efficient than the larger and low paid old one. The increase in crime during the period, though not surprising, is to be regretted. It is hoped that the re-organization and a return of normal conditions will result in a decrease in crime next year. The ratio of the force to the population of the State is one unit for 956 persons over 3.44 square miles against one unit for 881 men over 3.43 square miles in the adjoining State of Alwar.

4. The dominant feature of the period covered by the report was the famine caused by the monsoon failure of the year 1905. A full account of the measures taken to meet the distress is given in the separate Famine Report. The State revenue suffered severely. On the total demand under the Sambat 1962 Land Revenue, of Rs. 21,200

could be collected ; more than 9½ lakhs were suspended ; and remissions were granted to the amount of Rs. 5,81,039, aggregating over 27 per cent of the total demand. Rs. 2,48,375 were spent on departmental famine relief works in addition to about Rs. 1,40,000 incurred by the Nagda-Muttra Railway authorities on construction work by famine labour. Besides this departmental outlay the Darbar's purely famine expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,27,500, Rs. 81,193 of which, expended in distributing nearly a lakh of maunds of fodder, proved a special boon to cattle owners. Thus the direct expenditure on relief measures came to Rs. 5,15,875, of which Rs. 1,40,000 will be met by the Railway and Rs. 6,000 by private subscription, leaving the net cost to the State Rs. 3,69,875. A sum of Rs. 2,15,679 was also given in takavi advances. The Statement the situation with vigour and judgment, and their promptitude in organizing measures of relief and in suspending revenue no doubt helped much to tide the people over the period of famine. Five thousand people seem to have been lost to the State through emigration. The Council tried hard to save the cattle also, but it was impossible to avoid serious loss (*vide* Appendix XX-A. and XX-B.) The liberal advance of takavi money, however, will help to redeem the situation.

5. The total receipts during the 19 months under report fell to Rs. 33,09,110 only while the expenditure rose to Rs. 52,18,345. The deficit of Rs. 19,09,238 was met partly from the cash balance of Rs. 8,93,276 and partly by raising a temporary loan of Rs. 2,85,000 and converting into cash Rs. 8,10,000 worth of the reserve in Government paper which has now sunk to Rs. 16,92,900 only.

6. As regards the current assessments referred to in the first four paragraphs of my review for the year 1904-05, the Political Agent has been asked to watch the situation and report further after the normal agricultural conditions have been restored.

7. It is satisfactory to notice that despite the adverse conditions of the season seven additional schools have been opened in the State and the annual expenditure on this important department, rose from about Rs. 40,000 in 1904-1905 to Rs. 54,761 in the year ending 31st October 1906.

8. In the interests of public health it is hoped that a practicable drainage scheme may soon be devised for Bharatpur city. Owing to its water-logged condition in normal years the town is very unhealthy in the autumn and early winter.

Dholpur.

The two reports submitted by the Darbar cover a period of 18 months, from 1st April 1905 to 30th September 1906. The first 12 months covered the monsoon failure of 1905 and were marked by scarcity and distress throughout the State, and by famine in the Sir Muttra Estate : the rainfall during the last six months was well distributed and plentiful ; and the prospects of the State showed considerable improvement at the end of the period.

2. The famine will be more fully treated in the separate Famine Report. The measures taken by the Darbar appear to have been adequate and the two ordinary Public Works, the Ramsagar Irrigation Project and the Dholpur-Bari Light Railway combined with ballast breaking in quarries were sufficient to meet the demand for labour in the Khalsa areas. It is regrettable to learn that large numbers of cattle died owing to the scarcity of fodder.

3. The effect of the scarcity on the State finances can be thus analysed : Rs. 45,975 were advanced to the agriculturists as Takavi ; Rs. 10,696 were spent on direct famine relief ; and Rs. 3,85,976 fell under arrears of land revenue in the year 1905-1906 ; and Rs. 86,545 in the half-year ending 30th September 1906. Of the arrears of 1905-1906 the Darbar have been able to collect Rs. 2,41,369 in the last half-year under notice. No remissions of revenue were granted.

4. The finances seem to have been carefully handled throughout. The ordinary income during the 18 months under report amounted to Rs. 10,87,597 ; and the ordinary major imliture to Rs. 8,97,280. Under the extraordinary expenditure, the Public Works Department cost Rs. 5,09,395, that the total expenditure, spent on the Dholpur-Bari Railway and Rs. 77,984

on Irrigation. The Chief's marriage required Rs. 50,000. To meet these charges Rs. 3,89,561, were drawn from the opening balance of Rs. 4,27,903, which has now been converted into a closing balance of Rs. 34,342 only.

5. The Police force though small appears to have worked efficiently. Their successful co-operation with the Agra authorities in suppressing crime on the border and capturing notorious dacoits is especially satisfactory. The work in the State Courts has been kept fairly up to date.

6. Education in spite of the personal interest of the Maharaj Rana is still backward and cannot be expected to make substantial progress while the State's finances are encumbered with debt.

7. The two reports are a record of useful administration during a period of some difficulty. The Maharaj Rana has given assiduous interest and much personal supervision to all departments of the State and has prefixed to each report a concise and interesting review on their working. It is satisfactory to observe that the administration continues on the lines so carefully planned for it during the Chief's minority. The intelligent interest taken by the Maharaj Rana himself in every branch of it is among the most hopeful signs for the future of the State. But we cannot at present expect more than negative results, that is to say, freedom from further debt and the maintenance of the existing level. No real improvement is possible while the late Maharaj Rana's private debts continue to burden the State.

E. G. COLVIN,

Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

SECTION II.

REVIEW BY POLITICAL OFFICERS.

Bikaner.

On the recommendation of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General the Darbar changed the date of commencement of the financial and administrative year from 1st April to 1st October. The report, which is the first of the kind submitted under the revised arrangements, covers a period of 18 months, *viz.*, from 1st April 1905 to 30th September 1906.

2. The report has been compiled in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India but, unlike the Report for 1904-1905, only twelve out of twenty-five appendices prescribed by Government have been furnished. Moreover the particulars required in Chapter I of the Report, as to area, population, name of the Chief, etc., have this time been omitted.

3. The new system of administration, mentioned in paragraph 2 of the previous review was finally approved by the Government of India in July 1906.

4. Paragraph 236 of the Report narrates the concessions granted by the Darbar with a view to improve the general condition of the State and the people. The good outturn of the Rabi crops and the favourable prospects of the Kharif harvest are stated to have benefited the people and improved their condition during the half year ending 30th September 1906.

5. Major Bruce accompanied His Highness on tour in the cold weather of 1905-1906 and was very favourably impressed with what he saw of the State institutions in the districts. The members of criminal tribes falling on the line of march were also inspected by him.

6. The officers named below held charge of the office of Political Agent, Bikaner, during the period under report :—

	From	To
Major Stratton .	1st April 1905 .	9th April 1905
Major Kilkelly, I.M.S. .	10th " " .	2nd May "
Major Bruce .	3rd May " .	9th September 1906
Major Duke, I.M.S. .	10th Sept. 1906 .	30th " "

7. As regards land revenue collections the demand including arrears was Rs. 14,05,988-4-5, of which Rs. 7,42,067-7-11 were collected, giving a percentage of collections to demand of 52·77 against 50·26 in the previous year.

Remissions of revenue were granted amounting to Rs. 13,963-13-6.

8. The returns show an increase in the number of crimes committed. The total number of offences committed during the year was 844 against 592 in the previous year. There were 13 cases of murder and nine cases of dakaiti committed during the year against eight cases of murder and eight cases of dakaiti last year.

9. In March 1906 the Deputy Commissioner of Hissar brought to the Political Agent's notice the serious state of affairs on the Bikaner-Hissar border. Some of the Minas of Bikaner were accused of committing a series of cattle-thefts and dakaitis on the border while some of the Thakurs were suspected of harbouring the offenders. The Deputy Commissioner also complained of lack of co-operation on the part of the State Police stationed on the border. The matter having been brought to the notice of the Darbar they deputed Munshi Sadiq Ali, District Superintendent of Police, to make enquiries, and the Hissar authorities expressed their satisfaction with the arrangements made by this official and the assistance rendered by him in the detection of offenders.

10. The average rainfall during the year was 6·93 inches against 6·97 last year.

11. The experiment made in cotton-growing, referred to in paragraph 13 of the previous review, does not appear to have met with success as the area

brought under cultivation was only 557 bighas against 1,221 in the previous year, and the plants were so damaged by the Boll worm that nothing or very little was produced.

12. With the object of preparing a complete project for the utilization of the Lower Sutlej waters, referred to in paragraph 14 of the last review, surveys were started by the Government of the Punjab at the beginning of the cold weather of 1906 1907. The Darbar have agreed to share the cost of preparation.

13. *Ghaggar Canals.*—The Darbar have been for years discontented with regard to the working of these canals. On the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and the Government of the Punjab, the Government of India sanctioned in April 1906 the amendment of clause-2 of the existing agreement with the State. It is hoped that the modifications in the terms of the agreement will secure to the Darbar the full share of irrigation which was anticipated when the agreement was first drawn up in 1897.

14. *Western Jumna Canal.*—The question of irrigation in certain villages of the Bhadra Tehsil in Bikaner by means of water from the Western Jumna Canal, referred to in paragraphs 138 and 139 of the Report, was brought to the notice of the Government of the Punjab. In reply they informed the Darbar in May 1906 that the channel entering Bikaner territory known as the Bhadra Branch was only an escape from the tail of the Hansi Branch and that no supply could possibly be guaranteed in it. They added that owing to recent extensions on the Hansi Branch there was in the future, but little likelihood of much, if any, water being run to escape in the channel, and hence they were unable to give any hopes of the irrigation of former years from surplus escape water being continued until a much larger water-supply was received from the river Jumna.

15. There was not enough to store owing to deficient and untimely rainfall, but local requirements were met.

16. It is to be regretted that Messrs. Bird and Company had to give up the Palana Colliery. It was taken over by the State on the 31st March 1906.

17. The same firm having failed to carry on exploring and prospecting operations in a vigorous manner the Darbar terminated the general prospecting and mining concession granted to them.

18. The earnings showed a satisfactory increase. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 9,02,652-7-6 against Rs. 7,37,282-1-0 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,65,370-6-6. The net receipts were Rs. 5,86,779, which give a return of 11.41 per cent of the capital cost against 7.82 last year.

19. The financial condition of the State may be assumed to be satisfactory.

20. The opening balance is shown as Rs. 7,34,715-13-1, the net receipts as Rs. 29,66,077-10-4 against Rs. 29,37,527-3-0 whilst the expenditure is stated at Rs. 30,31,894-15-11 against Rs. 33,78,134-1-5 last year.

The receipts consisted of Rs. 29,04,384-8-9 ordinary and Rs. 61,693-1-7 extraordinary items.

The expenditure consisted of Rs. 24,79,952-1-9 ordinary and Rs. 5,51,942-14-2 extraordinary items.

21. The State is stated to be free of any debts and had a surplus of Rs. 6,68,898-7-6 at the close of the year.

22. A special report on this subject was submitted by Major Bruce in March 1906. He visited the Darbar High School and Nobles' School at headquarters and some of the district schools and was favourably impressed by the results of his inspection, especially of the institutions at headquarters, which were in a high state of efficiency.

23. Of the three Pattedars concerned in the seditious movement of 1904 S Thakur Hukam Singh of Bidasar died in the Fort in May 1906. Thakur Ram Singh of Gopalpura was released from surveillance in the Fort in August 1906 on the occasion of the death of Her Highness the Senior Maharani, and at the same time the restoration to the Patta of the confiscated village of Sulkhania was announced. The Pattedar is living in his house at Bikaner and the Patta is being administered by the Court of Wards. Thakur Bhairun Singh of Aitt...

24. As regards the establishment of a Council of Sardars to deal with miscellaneous cases affecting Jagirdars, referred to in paragraph 24 of the previous review, it has been arranged that cases affecting Jagirdars should be heard by the State Council, to which two Sardars have been added to represent the interests of their class.

The Darbar have also notified that the Jagirdars will be allowed to exercise rights in quarries subject to the suzerainty of the Darbar, and that should the Darbar desire to work any particular quarry situated in a Pattedar's estate it may do so, but the Jagirdar will receive compensation.

25. The matter, referred to in paragraph 25 of the previous review, was³⁵ settled during the year. The villages of Babalwas and Rattakhera situated in the Hissar district of the Punjab were made over in exchange to the Darbar with full civil and criminal jurisdiction.

W. STEWART, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Political Agent, Bikaner.

Marwar.

The Report, in two parts, is written by Rao Bahadur Pundit Sukhdeo Pershad, C.I.E., Senior Member of the Mehkma Khas, and covers the period from 1st April 1905 to the 30th September 1906. The two sections occupy 64 pages of print divided into 16 Chapters, together with 69 pages of appendices. The first section treats of the old official year 1905-1906 and the second is a supplementary section dealing with the six months from the 1st April to the 30th September 1906. This arrangement is due to the fact that the original report for the old official year was in print before the change in the date of the official year was notified to the Darbar.

The principal event of the period was the return of Maharaja Sardar Singh to Jodhpur in November 1905. His Highness had a great ovation on arrival, and there is no doubt the event was immensely popular.

The constitution of the State remains unchanged except that His Highness now exercises certain powers and is consulted in all important matters.

The season of 1905 was a bad one (the second in succession) owing to the failure of the rains in several districts, those most affected being in the north and north-west. The rainfall varied from 15.63 inches in Jalore to 3.89 inches in Phalodi. The usual tide of emigration from the affected tracts began to flow as soon as the unfavourable conditions manifested themselves and in September 1905 the Darbar found it necessary to start test works. Charitable relief measures also were organised at the capital and other places. Although owing to various causes, such as emigration, the previous comparatively good condition of the people, and the limited area affected by drought, the test works did not reveal any severe distress, they were converted into regular famine relief works in November 1905 and continued as such till July 1906. Had it not been for the rain which fell in September 1905 and February 1906 famine conditions would have been far severer, but the showers then received saved the situation. Chapter IV of the first report gives details of the famine and the relief afforded, and it need only be said here that the Darbar had an ample relief programme, that they set it in action promptly, and that, so far as I could judge, they carried it out efficiently to such extent and in such manner as the conditions of the country demanded: they were always willing and ready, I found, to consider and act on suggestions for the relief of the people and their cattle, as for example when, on the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General's advice, depôts of fodder for the use of the cattle of emigrants were established on the principal routes. The Darbar may in fact be congratulated on pursuing a liberal famine policy and their attitude is reflected in that of the well-to-do people towards charitable relief.

The Supplementary Report, Chapter IV, shows how the famine conditions broke up in July 1906. Though at first there was some anxiety that the monsoon would again fail, good rain fell in July and August, and the season of 1906 on the whole was a satisfactory one. People began returning to the country,

prices fell, the relief works emptied and were closed in July and the poor-houses were vacated a little later.

From a table at page 13 of the Supplementary Report it appears that the total famine expenditure for the eighteen months was Rs. 1,80,502.

The financial results of the period April 1905 to March 1906 (see Chapter V of the first Report) were much better than might have been expected. The figures are as follows :—

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Opening balance	22,09,746	Ordinary expenditure . .	34,54,592
Ordinary receipts	50,31,489	Extraordinary expenditure .	26,68,764
Extraordinary receipts . .	28,057	Closing balance	11,45,986
TOTAL	72,69,292	TOTAL	72,69,292

Receipts were about $5\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs better than the estimate, though of course much below the normal, and ordinary expenditure was $1\frac{1}{4}$ less owing to famine conditions not turning out so severe as was expected: this enabled the Darbar to devote a larger sum than was estimated to the repayment of debt and to remunerative investments. There was a falling-off in receipts from land revenue, customs and salt, but Railway earnings went up. The prevailing high prices caused expenditure to go up in certain departments, and the Darbar devoted more to the three departments, *viz.*, Public Works, Police, and Education, which were noticed last year as being stinted, the differences being as follows :—

	1904-05.	1905-06.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Public Works Department	2,97,266	3,10,446	+13,180
Police	1,84,421	2,37,315	+52,894
Education	44,473	51,502	+7,029

The principal items making up the large extraordinary expenditure were :—

Payments—

	Rs.
Payment of His Highness' debts	1,36,135
" " Sardars' debts	70,579
" " Government loans	6,03,000
Interest on Mysore loan	1,02,000
Famine	103,453

Investments—

Mysore Loan Sinking Fund	3,00,000
Famine Fund	4,30,000
Reserve Fund	7,20,000
Alexandra Relief Fund	82,000

It will be seen that more than half the total represents investments to meet future emergencies: a part of the expenditure was found from the treasury cash balance which, as noted last year, was needlessly large and has now been reduced by the investment of $11\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in Government $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. promissory notes under the heads of Famine and Reserve Funds.

Liabilities during the year were reduced by nearly 30 lakhs, of which Rs. 21,35,000 were taken from assets and the balance provided from the year's revenue. The position of affairs is compared below :—

Liabilities.	At the end of	
	1904-05.	1905-06.
	Rs.	Rs.
Balance of Government loan	34,35,000	6,97,000
Mysore loan	25,50,000	25,50,000
Balance of late Maharaja's debts	78,921	76,971
Balance of Sardars' debts	1,49,158	78,579
Arrears of compensation	93,832	66,719
Merchants' debts	61,000	37,319
Maharaja's personal debts	6,78,116	5,57,402
TOTAL .	70,46,027	40,63,990

The principal reduction was in the balance of the Government loan, but fair progress was made in paying off all other debts except the Mysore loan, which does not fall due till 1908.

Assets as shown above suffered a considerable reduction in one item, but there is an improvement in the proportion of assets to liabilities as compared with last year. The table below gives the figures :—

Assets.	At the end of	
	1904-05.	1905-06.
	Rs.	Rs.
Railway	1,21,53,950	1,22,47,016
Recoverable arrears	19,07,000	18,85,153
Famine and Alexandra Relief Fund investments	1,41,368	6,57,400
Cash in Treasury	22,09,746	11,45,936
Sinking Fund	21,46,989	3,88,111
Reserve Fund . . . . .	...	7,20,000
TOTAL .	1,85,59,053	1,69,93,616

The financial results of the period may thus be regarded as satisfactory.

The results for the six months April to September 1906, as shown in Chapter V of the Supplementary Report, are not less so. Receipts were somewhat better than was estimated while expenditure was less. Most of the revenue was ordinary, while over 33 per cent of the expenditure was extraordinary, being largely devoted to the discharge of debt.

The liabilities of the State were reduced from Rs. 40,63,990 to Rs. 34,75,353, while the assets rose by about 4 lakhs. The new financial year commencing on the 1st October 1906 commenced with a fair start, the opening balance being Rs. 12,07,674.

The Supplementary Report, page 17, speaks of the Darbar's earnest desire to spend more in the near future in the improvement of all branches of the administration and in safe-guarding the country against famine. One of the best safe-guards against famine in Marwar has been the Railway, and, though this is not mentioned, it may be noted that the Darbar contemplate large further Railway expenditure in the proposed extension of their line from Borawar or Degana in the North-East of the State towards Hissar.

Agricultural conditions in 1905 were naturally affected by the drought, Land Adminis- the cropped area of Khalsa villages having diminished roughly by one-half, tration. (Chap- while the land revenue collections fell to about one-third the total demand in ter II, page a good year; at the same time the cost of collecting was little less than usual. 2 of first report In 1905 the number of Khalsa villages was 689 or one less than in the previous and page 1 of Supplementary Report.) In 1906 the number of Khalsa villages fell to 681 on account of certain villages having been given to Jagirdars in exchange for shares in part-owned villages. A large number of wells, *viz.*, 156, were dug during the year, but if the report is correct they all proved to be saline.

It is noted that agricultural stock showed a slight increase during the first 12 months of the period under report, but the numbers were probably taken before emigration began and the actual number of animals in the country has probably diminished owing to mortality among the cattle of emigrants.

The effect of the failure of the 1905 monsoon was very noticeable in the poor spring crops of 1906, the area under wheat in particular showing a diminution of nearly one-half as compared with the previous year, and the total collections of revenue on account of the spring harvest were but slightly in excess of half the demand in a good year.

A bad season tells upon the Forest Administration in two ways. Natural reproduction is checked and a loss of revenue is caused by the necessity for Forests. (Chap- throwing open forest areas for grazing and by the grant of other concessions. ter IV, pages 19 in first report and 14 During the first 12 months of the period under report the State lost over Rs. 12,000 in the latter way. In consequence of adverse conditions the depart- in Supplemen- tary Report.) ment did not do so well as in the previous year, the figures being—

	1904-1905.	1905-1906.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	31,540	48,204
Expenditure	20,544	40,125
Net surplus	10,996	8,079

Receipts were augmented by an extraordinary demand for fuel at Ahmedabad, which sprang up it is stated in sympathy with the Swadeshi movement. Had it not been for this the result of the 12 months working would have been very poor as expenditure nearly doubled itself, while receipts are only about 50 per cent better. During the 6 months dealt with by the Supplementary Report the results were better, the expenditure having been Rs. 31,648 against an income of Rs. 40,342.

In spite of a bad season the department was able to add 10 square miles to the conserved area, to survey $88+15=103$ square miles, and to prepare working-plans for 62 square miles of forest area.

Very little fresh grass could be stored during the year 1905 in consequence of the scanty rainfall; it was in fact necessary to indent on old stocks as the fodder. (Chap- grass produced was generally insufficient for requirements. Out of 94,311 ter VIII, pages 34 in first report and 29 in Sup- maunds in stock at the beginning of the year not quite half was supplied to State departments and cultivators. The Darbar recognise the great utility and advantage of having these supplies and will doubtless replenish them at the first opportunity. Report.)

There was a plentiful crop of grass during the period dealt with by the Supplementary Report, but it was not stacked in time to include the figures. Further indents were made upon the old stocks to the extent of about 32,000 maunds, leaving a balance in hand of about 21,000 maunds at the end of the period under report. The grass preserves were extended from 11.70 to 20 square miles.

This Department is one of the first to feel the effects of a bad season, the ordinary programme of works having to be modified to suit famine require- Public Works. (Chapter IV, - ments. Seven famine works were started in 1905, two having to be abandoned pages 21 in first report and 15 in Supplemen- for want of labour. The principal ordinary works of the first 12 months of the period under report were the completion of the Sardar Samand at a cost tary Report.)

well within the estimate and the perfecting of the Jodhpur city water-supply. Some very large irrigation projects were also surveyed. During the last six months of the period under report the big irrigation work at Bankli known as the Edward Samand was completed. This is calculated to irrigate 7,000 acres in an average year and should prove a most useful work.

Excise.
(Chapter IV,
pages 23 in first
report and 16 in
Supplementary
Report.)

The scarcity of 1905 also affected the Excise revenue, sales of liquor showing considerable diminution, and gross receipts in this Department were less than in the previous year; the Report says that the net revenue shows a slight increase, though this does not appear from Appendix XXII, the figures being :—

	1904-1905.	1905-1906 (12 months).
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	1,16,848	1,05,870
Expenditure	25,471	18,142
Net surplus	91,377	87,228

Viz:—

Rs.
1,16,848
+11,838
=1,28,686
—11,094
=1,17,592

+Viz:—

Rs.
1,05,870
—2,084
=1,03,286
+11,094
=1,14,380

This discrepancy is accounted for by the fact that the figures of receipts do not correctly show the actual revenue of the year. Thus the figure Rs. 1,16,848 shown as receipts for 1904-1905 includes a sum of Rs. 11,094 which was received in advance on part account of the contract money due for 1905-1906. Similarly it excludes a sum of Rs. 11,838 on part account of the contract money for 1904-1905 which was credited to the receipts for 1903-1904. If the actual figures pertaining to the year be taken the gross receipts will be found * to amount to Rs. 1,17,592. Deducting the expenditure we have Rs 92,121 as the real nett revenue of the year 1904-1905. Now during the year 1905-1906, Rs. 2,084 were credited on account of an advance contract payment for the coming year. Deduct this and add the sum of Rs. 11,094 properly belonging to the year and we have † Rs. 1,14,380 as the real gross revenue of the year. This leaves a net revenue for the year of Rs. 96,238.

It may be noted that Appendix XXI includes opium, but this commodity does not form an item of Excise in Marwar, the receipts being credited in the Customs Department.

Customs revenue was affected by the scarcity, though not to the extent that might have been expected. Comparing with last year's figures we have :—

Customs.
(Chapter IV,
pages 25 in
first report
and 17 in Sup-
plementary
Report.)

	* 1904-1905.	1905-1906 (12 months).
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	11,19,995	10,41,517
Expenditure	89,500	1,43,243
Net surplus	10,30,495	8,98,274

It would appear from the above that the larger expenditure said to be due to the increase in cost of collection consequent on the growth of revenue did not bring in commensurate receipts. The explanation of this apparent falling-off in net surplus is, however, I have ascertained, to be found in the fact that the expenditure shown for 1904-1905 represents expenditure for 8 months only, the Darbar having undertaken control of the Department in 1904.

During the last 6 months of the period under report the Customs circles were more conveniently arranged and some reductions in the tariff were effected, which, though involving a loss of revenue, were held to be good for trade. It

is interesting to note from page 18 of the Supplementary Report that the income of this Department for the 6 months of 1906 closely approximated to the average income of the same period for the last 10 years, in spite of the bad effects of the famine on trade. The Supplementary Report deals very fully with this Department.

There was a slight falling-off in the receipts under this head as below :—

	1904-1905.	1905-1906. (12 months).
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	15,57,182	14,25,952
Expenditure	41,980	84,813
Net surplus	15,15,202	13,91,139

Salt.
(Chapter IV,
pages 25 in
first report and
22 in Supple-
mentary
Report.)

The diminished receipts were due to emigration having affected the sales of salt. During the last 6 months of the period under report sales continued to be poor on account of the emigration : the total receipts, however, were Rs. 7,21,897 as against expenditure amounting to Rs. 20,393.

The famine which depressed receipts generally had the opposite effect in the Railway Department. Emigration and the import of food grain sent the earnings up considerably as follows :—

	1904-1905.	1905-1906 (12 months).	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Net earnings	9,78,750	11,70,340	1,91,590

Railway.
(Chapter IV,
pages 24 in
first report and
17 in Supple-
mentary
Report.)

The Railway paid a return of over 9½ per cent. for the 12 months ending on the 31st March 1906.

The principal trade done was the import of food stuffs to meet the demand caused by the prevailing scarcity, but actual figures are not given. Cotton seed imported for cattle and ghee show a rise and imports of cloth and sugar show a large falling-off compared with last year. The trade in marble from Makrana is said to have shown improvement owing to a reduction in the export duty. Last year I noticed that trade was not fully dealt with and the present report is not much fuller. I think this important subject should be treated at greater length, and would suggest that a table giving the trade returns of the country might usefully be incorporated with the other appendices. The Supplementary Report attempts to deal with the subject a little more fully, and the value of imports and exports during the six months of 1906 is given and compared with half the annual average value for 10 years. These figures if they are accurate indicate a considerable drop in the import trade, while exports were only slightly below the average. The reduced imports are attributed to the reduced purchasing power of the people and to dulness of trade during the period. I think also it may perhaps have been due to the country being overstocked with the surplus of excessive imports during 1905 to meet the possible famine requirements. I have suggested to the Darbar the advisability of starting an Industrial Institute, where specimens of the various articles produced in the country might be open to inspection. I believe such an institute would tend to foster trade.

Trade.
(Chapter IV,
pages 20 in the
first report and
14 in Supple-
mentary
Report.)

The Report states that in consequence of the scarcity the demand for Wages and labour diminished : more labour also was available, and hence wages fell heavily, so that as the price of food grains was higher many of the people must have been doubly hard hit by the bad season.

Labour and
price of food
grain

(Chapter IV, pages 19 in first Report and 13 in Supplementary Report.)

Military.
Imperial Service Cavalry.
(Chapter III, pages 4 in first report and 3 in Supplementary Report.)

Irregular forces and Police.
(pages 6 of first report and 4 of Supplementary Report).

The two regiments of Imperial Service Cavalry were maintained at about the same strength as last year, *viz* : the 1st Regiment 550 and the 2nd Regiment 200, the normal strength being 605 per regiment. The number of horses was 535. The cost of maintenance went up considerably owing largely to the dearness of grain, the total expenditure on the two regiments being nearly 5 lakhs. The regiments suffered a heavy loss in horses in April and May 1905, though the Report does not mention the fact, no fewer than 30 remounts just purchased from Bombay having to be destroyed as they were found to be infected with glanders.

The Darbar kept one regiment at Sojat and the other at Bali for economical reasons chiefly connected with the supply of water and fodder, but it appears to me doubtful whether there is any real economy in this arrangement while it seems fairly certain that though the Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops expressed satisfaction at the condition of the regiments, their separation and location away from head-quarters cannot be conducive to the best possible results.

These forces, which combined the duties of Military and Police, used to consist of Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry besides the "Jamiat" service, foot and mounted, supplied by Jagirdars. In August 1905 some of the above troops were amalgamated with the newly organised Police forces.

The following table shows the redistribution :—

	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	REMARKS.
Artillery	254	251	At the capital.
Cavalry :—			
Pargana Police	587	*172	Now known as Raj Sowars.
Infantry :—			
(1) Pargana Police	945	*433	Now called Pargana Infantry.
(2) At head-quarters	1,444	†1,106	Now called Sadar Infantry.
Jagirdars or "Jamiat" contingents			
(1) Cavalry	1,735	‡1,551	
(2) Infantry	234		
Reorganized Police Force :—			
(1) Foot . . . . .	..	1,584	Of whom 251 are City Police and the remainder District Police.
(2) Mounted . . . . .	...	170	All District Police.
(3) Jamiat Sowars . . . . .	...	300	All serving in the Districts.
(4) Reserve . . . . .	..	100	At head-quarters.
TOTAL	5,249	5,667	

* A few men kept for executive duties in the Hakumats, escorts, etc.

† Guard duties.

‡ 300 men transferred to the regular police and the balance on account of temporary exemptions from service.

Note.—The figures include officers and menial establishment.

It will be seen that while the small force of artillery remain the same the cavalry have been reduced by over 400 men, the infantry by over 800, and the Jagirdars' contingent by over 400. In place of these reductions a force of regular Police has sprung up consisting chiefly of drafts from the cavalry, infantry, and Jamiat troops. It is too early as yet to judge of the working of this new body of Police; good results may, however, confidently be expected as the Darbar are prepared to give the force every encouragement. It may be mentioned that the work of organisation was carried out by Sardar Shamsher Singh of the Punjab Police specially lent to the Darbar for the purpose, assisted by the late Assistant Resident, Captain Jacob. The Supplementary Report states that it is proposed to reorganise the artillery, and it also appears that the Jamiat troops have been reduced by about one-third, the Jagirdars making cash payments to the Darbar instead of supplying men and horses.

The department formerly maintained to deal with this particular class of crime was abolished, its duties being entrusted to the new Police. Appendix VII shows that during the period 1st April 1905 to 31st March 1906 there were 35 dakaities complained of, or two less than last year: 23 persons were arrested, of whom 10 were convicted as against 76 arrests and 43 convictions last year. Considering that the year was a bad one, the falling-off in the number of cases, though small, is satisfactory. During the six months of 1906 it appears that the number of dakaities increased, there having been 26 during the period; 27 persons were arrested, of whom 12 were convicted. The scarcity of 1905 may have been responsible for the increase in this class of crime.

The work of the old Criminal Tribes Department has been absorbed by the new Police. The number of registered members of the criminal classes fell during the year, but counting women and children the total population went up slightly. The amount of land held by these people has increased to over 30 bighas per registered member, but they have lost a number of cattle through the prevailing scarcity to the extent of about one per head. Owing probably to change of administration more of these persons were marked as bad characters and more of them were arrested than in 1904-1905: it is however satisfactory to find that there were fewer convictions than in the previous year, the figures being 111 in 1904-1905 and 98 in 1905-1906.

The Report notes a large amount of indebtedness to the Darbar on the part of these poor people, but is silent as to the chances of the recovery of any portion of the amount due.

The Supplementary Report shows an increase in the number of registered persons, due to more stringent registration under the new Police administration.

The only difference in the judicial machinery of the State as compared with last year is that since the Maharaja's return to Jodhpur the sentences of the Mehkma Khas in murder cases and its decisions in cases concerning the land and adoption are subject to His Highness' confirmation.

The Criminal Courts had rather fewer cases to dispose of than last year and were able to reduce arrears considerably. Offences against the human body were less than last year, but thefts and highway robberies were more numerous in consequence of the scarcity. The percentage of convictions to arrests was slightly better than in 1904-1905. Judging, however, from the results of the appeals the working of the Courts was not so careful as in that year, as the following table shows:—

On appeal.				1904-1905.	1905-1906 (12 months).
Percentage of decisions confirmed	.	.	.	46	45
" " " reversed	.	.	.	12	13
" " " modified	.	.	.	8	8
Number " " quashed	.	.	.	Nil	23

The Civil Courts also had less work than in 1904-1905 as shown below:—

NUMBER OF CIVIL SUITS.

Year.	Brought forward from last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.
1904-1905 . .	1,396	6,943	8,339	7,433	906
1905-1906 (12 months).	906	5,232	6,138	5,317	821

The work having been less, a larger proportion ought perhaps to have been disposed of.

The average duration of cases two months 22 days as against two months 26 days last year shows a slight improvement; the longest delays occurred

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in the Court of Sardars, in which the average duration of cases was over five months. Appellate work is compared below :—

NUMBER OF CIVIL APPEALS.					
Year.	Brought forward from last year.	Filled during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.
1904-1905 .	201	1,850	2,120	1,885	235
1905-1906 (12 months).	235	1,526	1,761	1,584	177

Here again the cases instituted having been fewer a larger number might have been disposed of and the number of pending cases still more substantially reduced. The average duration of cases was rather longer than last year, the Court of Sardars again being responsible for the greatest delay.

Execution of decrees fell considerably during the year owing, it is stated, to agricultural depression, the number of applications having been less than half the number in 1901-1905.

Extradition worked smoothly, 33 persons in all having been surrendered to or received from British Districts and Native States during the 12 months of 1905-1906, and 21 persons during the six months of 1906.

Extradition.

Stamps and Registration.

Though the receipts from registration fees went up there was a falling-off in revenue from the sale of stamps and the total receipts under both heads were less in the 12 months of 1905-1906 than in 1901-1905, while for some unexplained reason the expenditure was more, so that the net revenue was considerably less than in the previous year. The figures are:—

	1901-1905.	1905-1906 (12 months).
Receipts	Rs. 1,04,203	Rs. 90,493
Expenditure	9,122	11,650
Net surplus	95,081	87,843

Jail.

The jail at Jodhpur was somewhat crowded during the year as might be expected during a time of scarcity and the number of prisoners at the end of March 1906 was 1,015, or 26 more than the year before, and of these 134 or 13 per cent were under-trial prisoners. This number seems rather high and the matter was brought to the notice of the Darbar during the course of the year as was also the excessive length of time some of the cases were kept pending. At the end of September 1906 the number of prisoners in the jail had fallen to 916, of whom 104 or 11 per cent were under trial. The returns show an improvement in the daily average number of invalids, but the year was not really a healthy one in the jail as a number of the prisoners admitted suffered from scurvy and the death-rate was higher than in 1901-1905.

For some time past the Darbar had had reason to suppose that the administration of the jail was not all that it should be, and during the year under report various facts came to light confirming the worst suspicions. Grave breaches of discipline and dishonesty on the part of the jail officials were discovered, ending in the suspension of the Superintendent. The Darbar are anxious to make a complete reform in the jail administration. Meanwhile all possible steps were taken to remedy the unsatisfactory state of affairs, and it is to be hoped that before long matters will be placed on a better footing. I regret that up to the date of writing the Darbar have not succeeded in obtaining a new qualified Superintendent for the jail. It may be noticed that Appendix XXII shows no receipts under Central Jail, but a separate head jail manu-

factures showing both receipts and expenditure. I think it would be better to show all expenditure and receipts under the one heading Central Jail.

The constitution of the Municipality remained the same as last year. As Municipality previously reported, it is merely a State Department having no income of its own. The Supplementary Report states that it is proposed to reorganize the Municipality on a partially elective basis. Whether this will be sufficient to make it a Municipality in fact as well as in name is doubtful.

The amount of medical relief afforded at the regular dispensaries during the 12 months 1905-1906 was rather less than in 1904-1905 on account of the falling-off in the population brought about by emigration, but two extra famine dispensaries were started and medical help was given at other relief centres, so that the total volume of work done properly came up to the normal amount or was perhaps more. (Chapter VI, pages 29 of first report and 25 of Supplementary Report.)

Early in the period under report there were some cases of plague in the Parbatsar district in the north-east of Marwar and the disease spread to other places, but the outbreak was not serious and was checked by the measures adopted. In all 164 deaths were reported. There were also 16 imported cases with 12 deaths in the six months of 1906, and during the same period there were 67 deaths from cholera. Otherwise the country was free from epidemic disease and no cases of starvation or emaciation came to notice. Plague.

Hitherto lunatics were kept and treated in the Central Jail, but in March 1906 the majority were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum at Lahore.

Vaccination fell off compared with last year in consequence of emigration, but not to so great an extent as might have been expected. Vaccination. The figures are—

1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06 (12 months).
49,621	63,905	54,522

Figures for Jodhpur city and the Jodhpur-Bikaner railway limits only are available. The number of deaths recorded for the 12 months of 1905-06 was 2,089 as compared with 1,744 last year, and more than half the number as before are entered as from "fever." Considering that the population was probably not greater than last year the mortality was disproportionately great, and this circumstance is not explained. Seeing that the year was not a particularly unhealthy one, it may be that there is some discrepancy in the figures or possibly registration was more thorough during the year under report. This view is rather borne out by the fact that births also (3,332) were more numerous than in the past year (3,141). The increase in both births and deaths, however, may perhaps have been due to additions to the floating population of the city caused by the influx of emigrants on their way south and poverty-stricken people in search of work, for whose numbers no sort of estimate could be made. It is at any rate satisfactory to find that births were more numerous than deaths. The statistics for Jodhpur city for the 6 months of 1906 show 1,751 births as against 1,382 deaths, nearly half of which latter were from "fever." Vital statistics.

This subject is rather fully treated in Chapter VII (pages 31 of the first report and 27 of the Supplementary Report). Last year the encouragement of education in Marwar was foreshadowed and the report shows what has been done in this direction. In 1904-1905 the expenditure under this head was Rs. 44,473. During the 12 months 1905-1906 the Darbar spent Rs. 51,502. The new features included the reorganization of the Nobles' School, the opening of 3 more Anglo-Vernacular and 12 Vernacular schools, the strengthening of the inspecting and teaching staff and the extension of the High School building. Education. The total number of pupils rose from 2,294 at the end of 1904-1905 to 3,236 in March 1906, an increase of over 40 per cent. The table of castes given in the first report shows that the Mahajans availed themselves most largely of the improved facilities for education, the number of pupils going up by 72 * per cent. The Kayaths and Brahmins come next with increases of 36* and 34* per cent.

* Boys only.

respectively. Mahomedans are very poorly represented in the schools, their numbers not being 10 per cent of the total number of pupils, and Rajputs are still fewer, though they seem to have responded rather more freely than the Mahomedans to the Darbar's recent efforts to spread education.

State schools, however, are not the only sources of education in Marwar. The number of private institutions in 1905 was no less than 199 with an attendance of nearly 8,000 boys, and 619 more were to be found in certain State-aided schools. The number of these institutions, however, was increased in 1906 from 4 to 16 and the number of pupils doubled.

I am sorry to note that the Nobles' School contains only 9 boys. It is not possible to get good results with so small a number, and the Darbar should make efforts to attract more pupils. From personal observation I think there is room for improvement in the management of this school.

Miscellaneous.

During the latter portion of the 12 months 1904-1905 some excitement was caused by the alleged discovery of coal. The existence of this mineral has long been suspected in Marwar, but never proved. Some specimens, thought to be cannel coal, were however recently produced, but even now all attempts have failed to elicit their source. It is supposed that the coal lies under Jagir land, the holder of which wishes to conceal its existence from the Darbar. It is also suspected that the Darbar are averse from exciting the susceptibilities of Jagirdars, who may resent interference with their lands. Hence it seems very doubtful if anything will transpire for the present.

Marble of good quality has I hear been discovered near Sojat and some asbestos also has been found. The Darbar are interested also in the question of artesian water-supply and devoted Rs. 30,000 in their budget for boring experiments, which however in the absence of a geological expert to advise as to locality, etc., were not carried out.

The report, which is accompanied by a useful map of the country, was punctually received, and is I consider a creditable record of progress under unfavourable conditions.

W. STRATTON, *Major,*
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Jaisalmer.

Owing to the change in the administrative year the Diwan's report covers the period from the 1st April 1905 to the 31st October 1906. It is comparatively short, occupying only 11 printed pages together with the usual appendices.

Perhaps the most important event chronicled is the final return of His Highness the Maharawal to his capital after the completion of his studies at the Mayo College. His Highness is now 19 years old and is fitting himself for the task of administration by doing State work under the Diwan's guidance. His career at College ended with credit and there is every hope that His Highness will prove a good ruler when the time comes for him to take up the reins of government.

That His Highness will have a difficult problem before him is certain, for though every effort is being made by the Diwan to bring the finances into a satisfactory condition, financial stability is as yet far from assured. The country is poor, sparsely populated, isolated and almost entirely dependent on very scanty rainfall. In former days this rainless region enjoyed greater prosperity owing to a certain volume of trade passing through it, but the advent of railways in neighbouring districts has robbed it of this resource without apparently bringing the State any corresponding benefit and successive bad seasons have further impoverished the treasury. The result is that for some years the State has been on the verge of bankruptcy from which it was saved only by the generosity of the Government, to whom a debt of nearly 2½ lakhs is now owing.

The difficulty has been and is to keep the expenditure down below the level of the exiguous and fluctuating income. The present Diwan has effected considerable reductions and economies, and is not relaxing his attempts in this direction; it is, however, impossible to expect good results till a succession of favourable years brings in a better revenue.

The year 1904 was a bad one, the rains having almost completely failed; and 1905 was not much better: emigration took place as usual on a large scale, this being the only possible way in which a number of the population can manage to exist. For those who remained some late rain in September had to suffice. The Diwan was then confronted with the difficulty of getting the land cultivated with insufficient labour. Bullocks, however, were purchased, people were recalled, and advances were given them to purchase seed, by which means a fair quantity of winter crop was assured, the yield being materially improved by rain which fell in February 1906. Again, during the past season there was considerable anxiety owing to the monsoon arriving late, and it was not till August that hopes of a fair season could be entertained. Even then the rain was too late for monsoon crops and was chiefly beneficial for the winter harvest. It had, however, the effect of bringing back more of the emigrants, and the Diwan is sufficiently optimistic to say that for the present the outlook is cheerful.

The finances are complicated by the existence of two currencies side by side, the British and the Akheshahi. The Darbar are anxious to get rid of the latter entirely, but cannot as yet afford the cost of the conversion. Recently, however, there has been some export of Akheshahi rupees for making into ornaments and the Darbar by employing British rupees more and more when possible are assisting the gradual disappearance of the old currency.

The following table gives particulars of the income and expenditure for the last two years:—

Heads.	1904-1905.		1905-1906.	
	Amount. *	Reduced to Kaldar at 155 A.= 100 K.	Amount.	Reduced to Kaldar at 155 A.= 100 K.
Opening balance	{ A 28,641 K 20,280 }	38,753	14,349	{ 31,868 22,675 }
Ordinary receipts	{ A 66,249 K 28,537 }	71,278	86,394	{ 1,08,114 52,540 }
Extraordinary receipts	{ A 20,199 K 17,410 }	30,442	29,622	{ 29,515 10,404 }
TOTAL	{ A 1,15,089 K 66,227 }	1,40,478	1,30,165	{ 1,69,497 65,519 }
Ordinary expenditure	{ A 92,141 K 21,470 }	80,916	93,713	{ 80,670 20,209 }
Extraordinary expenditure	{ A 8,699 K 22,082 }	27,694	10,308	{ 42,274 35,624 }
TOTAL	{ A 1,00,840 K 43,552 }	1,08,610	1,04,021	{ 1,22,944 55,833 }
Closing balance	{ A 14,249 K 22,675 }	31,868	26,144	{ 46,553 29,686 }

* A=Akheshahi.
K=Kaldar or British rupees.

Taking only the reduced Kaldar figures for facility of comparison it will be seen that in 1904-1905 the receipts excluding the balance in hand amounted only to Rs. 1,01,720, while the expenditure was Rs. 1,08,610.

The excess of expenditure above income was due to poor receipts consequent on a bad year rather than to excessive expenditure, but it is obvious that if such deficits occur even during a period of retrenchment, the State can never hope to become solvent. The matter was brought urgently to the

Diwan's notice, and the year 1905-1906 shows somewhat better results, though they are due more perhaps to better receipts than to economy of expenditure. The figures are:—Receipts Rs. 1,37,629 and Expenditure Rs. 1,22,944. Here then we have an appreciable surplus. The receipts of course were considerably better, but that efforts to curtail expenditure were not wanting is shown by the fact that ordinary expenditure was slightly less than in 1904-1905. I am not quite satisfied with the reduction and am urging the Diwan towards further economy, though I am invariably met with the reply that reductions to the lowest possible limit have already been made. The extraordinary expenditure in 1905-1906 was considerably more than in 1904-1905, but the excess was chiefly in connection with the discharge of old debts.

It is satisfactory to notice that Government is now the State's only creditor, and that the Diwan thinks he will be able to repay Rs. 40,000 of the debt during the current year. This is a hopeful aspiration, and I trust the Diwan will not be disappointed.

I do not think there is much else in the Report that calls for further remark, except perhaps that it may be noted that Jaisalmer in common with other places seems to have suffered severely from an epidemic of malaria during the past autumn.

W. STRATTON, *Major,*
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Sirohi.

1. Owing to the recently approved change in the official year the present report being the first under the new system covers a period of 19 months from April 1905 to October 1906.

It commences with some domestic particulars—the death of His Highness the Maharao's infant son, the marriage of his eldest daughter, and the preliminary ceremonies in connection with the betrothals of his second and third daughters, and an account of His Highness' doings. Mention is made of the poor health from which His Highness suffered, for which relief was sought in a change of air to the seaside last spring and summer. Benefit is said to have been derived from the change to Bombay.

The Maharaj Kunwar, Saroop Singh, was also under medical treatment in February 1906, but there has been less talk of his ill-health since the appointment of Lieutenant H. R. N. Pritchard as his tutor, and he seems to have improved gradually, till now his marriage with a daughter of the Rao of Cutch has been finally arranged and is impending.

Some changes in the administrative staff are recorded, the principal being that Babu Sarath Chandra Roy Chowdri, His Highness' Private Secretary, became Diwan *vice* Maulvi Muhammad Noor-ul-Hasan, deceased.

2. This subject is dealt with in Chapter II. Most of the land revenue is received in kind, but in three parganas rents are paid in cash. Formerly the amounts payable were assessed per plough, but recently assessment on the cultivated area was introduced, and the result being satisfactory similar arrangements are being made in other parts. It would appear that the change is being made very cautiously and only in the case of those who voluntarily accept it.

Reference is made to a new settlement which is said to have worked well and is expected to result in much waste land being taken up. I am not sure quite what new settlement is alluded to but it may simply mean the change in the method of assessment above mentioned. A regular settlement would doubtless be a very good thing for the country, but the Darbar would have to re-model their financial arrangements before attempting it.

Chapter III treats of Legislation, the Military and Police Forces, Jail, etc., etc. The principal points to note are (i) that the recently introduced Police reorganization under which the District Police were placed under the orders of the Tehsildars has proved a failure, and has been abandoned. A Superintendent of Police and 9 District Superintendents have been appointed and the Tehsildars now have no Police control; (ii) that civil litigation would appear to be on the increase owing to gradually improving conditions; and (iii) that

a proposal is on foot to form a Municipal Committee at Abu Road. The formation of such a Committee if given fair play should have good results.

4. *Chapter IV.*—The period under report is said to have been an exceptionally good one with a rainfall above the normal, well-stocked markets and steady prices. The condition of the agricultural classes improved and fresh land was taken up, while the sinking of new wells and the repair of existing ones was encouraged. The income from customs and forests went up and the local weaving industry revived. Product
Distribu

5. *Chapter V*, I am afraid, does not reveal a hopeful state of affairs. It begins by declaring that the State's income, which it is calculated is on the average Rs. 3,20,000 per annum, is not sufficient to meet the expenses, an admission in other words that the expenditure is not being controlled with due regard to the State's capabilities, and this, I think, an examination of the financial statement in Appendix XXII will fully confirm. The Report states that on the working of the whole period under report if only ordinary receipts and expenditure be taken into calculation the former would have exceeded the latter by more than half a lakh; unfortunately we cannot only deal with ordinary receipts and expenditure, but even if this were possible the above statement is not quite correct as the ordinary receipts exceeded the ordinary expenditure by about Rs. 36,000 only. Revenue
Finance

An examination of Appendix XXII gives the following results for the nineteen months:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Receipts—</i>			
Opening balance	519	7	7
Ordinary receipts	5,86,461	3	0
Extraordinary receipts	95,718	3	0
Total receipts including opening balance	6,82,698	13	7
<i>Expenditure—</i>			
Ordinary expenditure	5,51,301	4	3
Extraordinary expenditure	1,31,397	9	4
Total expenditure	6,82,698	13	7
Closing balance	0	0	0

Unless the very even balancing of receipts and expenditure is due to extra large repayments of debt, this must, I think, be pronounced an unsatisfactory result for an admittedly prosperous period when the income was far higher than the average.

No budget estimates were furnished with which the actual figures can be compared, but we may perhaps take the figures given under "Demand" and "Budget Estimate" in Appendix XXII as regular estimates.

Under Receipts the items were:—

Heads.		Estimated.	Actuals.	Difference.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary	Land revenue	1,84,489	1,80,637	—3,852
	Forest revenue	47,328	44,935	—2,393
	Customs	1,96,910	1,96,910	...
	Salt	21,600	21,600	...
	Excise	36,127	35,998	—139
	Stamps	21,072	16,136	—4,936
	Law and justice	57,900	48,811	—9,089
	Miscellaneous	41,464	41,430	—34
Extraordinary	Takavi	2,489	2,489	...
	Special marriage tax	27,456	27,456	...
	Miscellaneous	69,585	65,772	—3,813

It will be noted that in no case did the actual receipts exceed the estimates: and not in a single instance where the revenue fluctuates was the expected amount recovered. This would seem to point either to undue optimism in framing estimates or to slackness in collection.

The special marriage tax was on account of the marriage of His Highness' eldest daughter. I do not know if this is a customary demand or how it is levied. The total population of the Sirohi State is 154,544, so that if every man, and women and child contributed equally the charge per head amounted to nearly 3 annas. The extraordinary miscellaneous receipts are rather a large item, but the Report does not say what they consist of.

Under expenditure the items were—

Heads.		Estimates.	Actuals.	Difference.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary	Tribute	18,762	18,762	...
	Domestic charges	68,027	77,994	+9,967
	Administration	2,12,716	2,18,344	+5,536
	Public instruction	1,654	1,325	—329
	Dispensaries	5,897	6,692	+795
	Religious	10,402	11,558	+1,156
	Public works	72,308	1,13,359	+41,051
	Pensions	3,846	3,737	—109
	Conservancy	8,023	7,960	—63
	Miscellaneous	81,641	93,210	+11,569
	Orchard	2,838	3,354	+516
	Repayment of debts	79,166	27,891	—51,275
	Orphanage	817	1,124	+307
	Border Court	1,070	1,657	+587
	Death expenses	325	53	—272
Extraordinary	Miscellaneous	6,118	19,300	+13,182
	Plague	175	863	+688
	Settlement	399	399	...
	Had Samayat . . . . .	...	420	+420
	Marriage of His Highness' eldest daughter.	...	76,343	+76,343
	Betrothal of His Highness' second daughter.	...	3,343	+3,343

Thus during a period when in no case did the revenue exceed the estimate, the expenditure with very few exceptions was allowed to do so. Two of these exceptions, *viz.*, "Public Instruction" and "Repayment of debt," were items in which one would have been glad to see the full estimate worked up to, if not exceeded. Yet "Public Instruction," which particularly needs fostering in Sirohi and to which the Darbar's attention has been specially drawn, actually shows a saving of 20 per cent. To cut down the amount provided for Education—only Rs. 1,654 to begin with for a period of 19 months does not look well. The actual expenditure amounted to the insignificant sum of Rs. 70 per mensem. The reduction in the amount of debt proposed to be paid off amounted according to Appendix XXII to more than half a lakh and this during such a prosperous season cannot well be applauded. The figure, however, is not quite correct as will be shown further on.

The excess under "Domestic charges" is attributed to the visits of the Maharao to Bombay, Dumas, Ajmere and Ahmedabad, and Rs. 10,000 of the excess under "Public Works" is on account of the repayment of a loan taken from "Bohras" for building the Maharaj Kunwar's house at Mount Abu. The further excess under this head is not explained. The increase under "Administration" and "Miscellaneous" (ordinary) is not explained.

The large increase under Miscellaneous (extraordinary) is not explained, and finally it appears that no provision was made for the marriage and betrothal of His Highness' daughters, nearly Rs. 80,000 being actually paid on these accounts, a charge which would have been heavier had not His Highness contributed Rs. 24,165 from his private purse.

In regard to this I have no information. I do not know from what source His Highness' private purse is filled: there is no charge on this account in the figures furnished in Appendix XXII.

It will be noted that the domestic expenditure incurred amounted to a total of Rs. 1,57,681 or more than 23 per cent of the total expenditure of the period under report.

A consideration of the policy adopted in the matter of the repayment of debt will I think further tend to confirm the view that the Darbar have not managed affairs with prudence as it will appear that the repayment shown is nominal and that the State is now after two prosperous seasons even more deeply in debt than before, the amount shown as having been expended on the discharge of debt having been obtained by incurring fresh loans largely in excess of the amount paid off.

The State's liabilities at the commencement of the period under Report are compared with the liabilities as they stand now in the following table:—

Heads.	LIABILITIES.		Difference.
	On 1st April 1905.	On 31st October 1906.	
Government Famine loan	1,80,834	1,40,834	—40,000
Seth Himmatmal (general)	1,66,847	1,59,054	—7,793
Seth Himmatmal (Coronation)	56,246	36,246	—20,000
Khan Bahadur Framji	20,000	18,056	—1,944
Miscellaneous	34,906	34,906	...
New loans . . . . .	...	41,846	+41,846
Interest . . . . .	...	31,362	+31,362
TOTAL	4,58,833	4,62,304	+3,471

It will be seen from the above that Rs. 40,000 of the Government loan were paid off; Seth Himmatmal received Rs. 27,793 and Khan Bahadur Framji Rs. 1,944, the three payments amounting to Rs. 69,737. Of this sum Rs. 27,891 were found from current revenue and the balance Rs. 41,846 by contracting new loans. Appendix XXII only gives the former figure, and thus does not show the real condition of affairs.

I do not know at what rate of interest exactly the Darbar's loans from various bankers and merchants have been contracted, but the Report complains that this item alone is a heavy drain on the exchequer and states that during the period under notice no interest was paid at all, the amount so payable going consequently to swell the debt for the current year. It is stated that the interest for the period of 19 months amounted to Rs. 31,262. If the principal sum on which this was due be taken at Rs. 2,77,999, the amount of debt omitting the sum due to Government on the 1st April 1905, the average rate at which the Darbar have borrowed would appear to be a little over 7 per cent. The amount to be paid on account of interest alone during the current 12 months will in that case amount to not less than about Rs. 22,500 on the private loans and there will in addition be 7 months' interest to pay on the balance of the Government loan, a further Rs. 3,286, or Rs. 25,786 altogether. This is undoubtedly a heavy drain on a small State, and it is much to be regretted that the opportunity of good seasons was not taken to reduce instead of increase the Darbar's indebtedness.

The State's assets are in any case very small, but while the liabilities have increased they have dwindled. On the 1st April 1905 Rs. 26,514 was recoverable on account of arrears of land revenue. On the 31st October 1906 this recoverable sum stands at Rs. 20,153. On the former date liabilities were 17 times the assets, on the latter they were 22 times the assets.

The report gives no forecast for the future and makes no suggestions for retrenchment or financial reform.

6. *Chapter VI.*—The State dispensaries are said to be gaining in popularity and vaccination is increasing in favour. The period on the whole was healthy though a sharp epidemic of plague occurred in the spring of 1905.

7. As indicated in a previous paragraph, the Darbar does little for education, the amount spent in this cause being almost nominal. Appendix XXV

gives particulars of the one Anglo-Vernacular School in the State. The Report says that another English teacher has been added to the staff, but it will be noted that not only has the expenditure diminished but the number of pupils and the daily average attendance have also gone down. The Darbar are said to be encouraging Vernacular education by the special grant of Rs. 30 per mensem to a local poet.

8. I think the above are the principal points calling for notice in this Report.

Banswara.

1. The report for the first twelve of the eighteen months' period in question has been written by myself, and it will therefore suffice if I here refer very briefly to the report written by the Kamdar, Mr. S. R. Gupte, for the six months which ended on 30th September 1906.

2. Maharaj Kunwar Pirthi Singh passed the diploma examination of the Mayo College, Ajmer, in May 1906, obtaining the third place on the list. He has since returned to the College for a further year's study in the post-diploma class. Four of his younger brothers, as well as Kunwar Abhe Singh, the son of His Highness the Maharawal's late brother, the Maharaj of Surpur, have proceeded to the Mayo College during the past half-year. The Land Revenue Settlement has been completed, and the Settlement Officer's proposals have been submitted for sanction. The increase of revenue obtained has been relatively small, owing to the insignificant proportion of khalsa land that is protected by any kind of irrigation and the consequent necessity of keeping the Settlement rates low. It has been, however, of considerable advantage to the State and people to obtain a cadastral survey of the principal villages, and a record of the details of the tenants' holdings, and a very large enhancement of revenue is to be looked for in the future if the number of wells can be extended so as to give more adequate protection against drought than at present exists. Fortunately this year's monsoon rainfall has been exceptionally abundant all over the State. The Banswara forests have been thoroughly inspected by Lala Mulraj, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, and he has written a report showing that it will pay the Darbar well to organize a proper forest protective department and to spend money upon the preservation with a fairly liberal hand. Mr. Mulraj's report will be printed for ready reference in the future. Efforts are now being made to obtain the services of some trained forest officials to form the nucleus of the staff that will be required. A central distillery has been introduced in the State, in place of the outstill system, the contractor being a Parsi gentleman of Broach and Dabhoi, Mr. Pheroze Shah Kama. The arrangements are not yet working very well, Mr. Kama being much pre-occupied with some heavy litigation at his native place, and apparently grudging the expenditure which is indispensable at the outset if the venture is to be made a success. Trade is doing well, and the receipts from customs rise steadily from year to year. The services of a good overseer have been obtained through the courtesy of Mr. Manners-Smith, Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department. The State's debt to the Government of India was in round numbers Rs. 1,96,000 on 30th September 1906. The special attention of the Darbar should be given, in the immediate future, to facilitating the extension of irrigation wells, to preserving the forests and working them intelligently so that they may be of use to future generations, and to exploiting the mineral resources of the State. In these three directions lies a reasonable hope of adding materially to the annual income of this State.

A. T. HOLME,

Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States.

Partabgarh.

His Highness the Maharawat had the misfortune to lose his daughter, the Maharani of Bikaner, on the 19th August 1906. His elder son, Maharaj

Kunwar Man Singh, has been in charge of the Mahakma-i-Khas office for the greater part of the period under report, and has worked most industriously. The State Council has been reorganized, a Secretary appointed to work under the Maharaj Kunwar, a new revenue officer has taken charge of the upland tahsil from which practically all the land revenue is derived, and the functions of the Customs Controller of the Dungarpur and Banswara States have been extended so as to include the customs administration of Partabgarh also. The State forests have been inspected by Lala Mulraj, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Punjab Forest Department, whose services have been lent for a short time to Partabgarh, Banswara, and Dungarpur.

2. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General visited Partabgarh in January 1906.

3. The Settlement of the land revenue has recently been completed, and Admin the Settlement Officer's report is in the Press. A substantial increase in the of the State's receipts from this source should result, mainly from the resumption of revenue-free land held as such without proper authority, and the gross land revenue demand from Khalsa tenants should be about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, as against a demand of Rs. 1,05,000 in 1903-1904 and 1904-1905, and of only Rs. 80,000 in 1905-1906. As explained in detail in the Settlement Report, the assessment of the poppy-growing land has been made a fluctuating one, and the Darbar cannot hope to obtain the full revenue except in years when the wells are able once again to irrigate as much poppy as in the good seasons before the famine lowered the water-level.

The Maharaj Kunwar did most valuable work in adjudicating on the claims to muafi rights. The revenue officer helped him in a few villages, and this officer distinguished himself especially by the good collections of land-revenue, tribute, and arrears that he was able to show as the result of his year's work. Many boundary disputes still remain for decision.

4. At the close of the period under report the Limitation, Stamp, Court Protection Fees, and Registration Acts were introduced.

In Appendix IV, 171 members of the police force out of a total of 178 are shown as having been rewarded by promotion. This is explained by the reorganization of the department, which resulted in higher pay being drawn by nearly all ranks. Judging by the percentage of convictions the work of the police would seem to have improved, and the proportion of property recovered is also extraordinarily high. The number of cases awaiting trial has been reduced in a most commendable manner, while the lists of pending civil suits have been brought down to reasonable dimensions. The length of time taken to dispose of suits, on an average, as shown in Appendix X, is still unnecessarily great in the case of some of the courts. Bachawat Manna Lal, who has been Magistrate and Civil Judge since September 1905, and on whom the bulk of the judicial work of the State falls, has done much to accelerate the pace at which the work was formerly dealt with. This is shown among other things, by the increased number of applications forthcoming for execution of decrees. The construction of the new prison is making slow but gradual progress. It would certainly seem advisable for the State to send all long-term convicts to the Ajmer Central Jail as long as the present hopelessly inadequate prison has to be occupied.

5. The monsoon rainfall of 1905 was considerably below average, but Product well distributed, and the outturn of the crops at both autumn and spring distrib harvests proved better than had been anticipated. This year's rains have been quite good, though much more heavy in the south of Partabgarh than in the other parts of the State. Prices of food-grains have been generally high. A staff must now be organised to administer and preserve the State forests. In the interests of trade it is most desirable that a branch railway line be built, either by Government or by a firm to whom the concession would be leased, from Mandsaur to Partabgarh. It is believed that the line would pay its way in a short time, as much of the commerce of South Mewar, Dungarpur, and Banswara which now struggles southwards along bad roads and through hilly country would be attracted to it. The customs tariff has recently been revised, rates have been reduced, and all transit duties abolished; this department

is doing well. A central distillery system has been inaugurated with effect from 1st October 1906.

6. The financial results of the past 18 months have been on the whole not unsatisfactory. The State debt has been reduced by some Rs. 20,000, and further reductions have been made during the early months of the current financial year, so that the balance remaining is now under 6 lakhs.

Although, however, interest is payable on the debt at the very moderate rate of four per cent, it yet absorbs so large a part of the money that can be set apart annually towards the liquidation of the Government loan that only a small amount is available to be charged against the principal.

7. His Highness the Maharawat has decided that a small educational cess should be imposed on the Jagirdars and Muafidars, and some rural schools have recently been opened. The Pinhey Nobles' School at the capital, in the welfare of which Maharaj Kunwar Man Singh takes much interest, is doing well. The Rajput boarders are well looked after, both in regard to their lessons and their games, and their parents are fully alive to the benefits which are derived from the institution, though they appear to consider it a great hardship to be asked to contribute anything to the cost of the school.

A. T. HOLME,

Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States.

Shahpura.

The report deals with the period 1st April 1905 to the 31st October 1906. It has been compiled by the Kamdar, Lala Nathu Mal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, who relieved Munshi Jogi Das, the late Kamdar, on the 5th July 1906. This is the first occasion the Chiefship has secured the services of an official of the rank of Lala Nathu Mal as Kamdar, and good results are already apparent from the appointment.

2. Kunwar Umaid Singh, the eldest son of the Raja Dhiraj, has been in indifferent health during the period under report. He has suffered from sciatica and has been to Calcutta and Indore for treatment by European Medical Officers. Kunwar Sardar Singh, the second son, left in October 1906 to study District and Revenue work under Mr. R. C. Brown, Collector of the Panch Mahals, Godhra.

3. The period of the present report deals with two monsoons. That of 1905 failed and a severe famine was expected. Fortunately Malwa and South-West Rajputana had good rains. The emigration of men and cattle to these parts saved the situation and it was not found necessary even to declare famine. As a precautionary measure the Bhimpura Irrigation Project was begun under Mr. Bell, Executive Engineer, Burma Establishment, whose services were obtained by the Chiefship from Government. Sufficient local labour could not, however, be obtained, and it was found necessary to import labour. The monsoon of 1906 was an excellent one and the country has nearly assumed its normal appearance.

4. When the effect of bad years has passed away, I agree with the Kamdar that it would be well to consider the question of the introduction of an improved Settlement. A proper control over revenue collections is desirable and is reported, as at present, not obtainable. The area ploughed during 1905 was 13,922 acres against 23,962 acres in the previous year. The decrease is due to the failure of the monsoon. Remissions of land revenue amounting to Rs. 51,368 were made. Land ploughed during the monsoon of 1906 and the cold weather following it will be dealt with in next year's report.

5. Munshi Behari Lal continued in charge of the Court of Wards up to the 30th September 1906, when he reverted to Ajmer, having completed the enquiry into the debts due to the Chiefship from the Jagirdars under the Court of Wards. The Court of Wards work is now done by M. Kamta Pershad under the supervision of the Kamdar. Fourteen estates are under management. Efforts are being made to improve the condition of the Jagirdars, which, with few exceptions, is deplorable. They are uneducated, nearly all heavily indebted, and, in many instances, addicted to insobriety. Endeavour will be made to

compound their private debts, which are heavy. Education would seem to be the only permanent remedy, and it has been suggested to the Raja Dhiraj that all sons of Jagirdars of a suitable age should be sent to the Central School at Shahpura. There is a boarding house for Rajputs attached to this school, and it should be fully utilised. Few of the Jagirdars can afford to send their sons to the Mayo College, but two, Bishnia and Tehnal, have been lately sent.

6. Although the Civil Procedure Code is in force in the Chiefship there is ^{Prote} reason to believe that much remains to be done to improve the working of the Courts, especially in the matter of the rate of interest awarded. This is sometimes awarded at exorbitant rates and cannot but have a harmful effect on the prosperity of the people. The Kamdar will doubtless pay his attention to removing this defect.

7. It will be seen from Appendix IV that none of the Police Constables are able to read and write and only one is under instruction.

8. Details of the work done by the Criminal and Civil Courts are given in ^{Crimi} Criminal Appendices VIII to XII inclusive. Eight hundred and fifty-six offences were ^{Civil} reported during the 19 months under report against 44 in the previous 12 months. One thousand five hundred and fifty-six persons were brought to trial, of whom 331 were convicted and 59 are under trial. Property to the value of Rs. 10,428 was reported to have been stolen, of which property to the value of Rs. 2,701 was recovered.

9. On the civil side 544 suits were filed in respect of property valued at Rs. 39,037 and decrees to the value of Rs. 36,357 were passed. At the close of the period under report there were 114 cases remaining over for disposal against 185 at the end of the previous year. On the whole the work of the Courts has been satisfactory. The Kamdar on arrival found a large number of Revenue and Judicial cases pending. He disposed of 188 cases in a few months and at the same time kept his routine work up to date. This is a creditable performance.

10. Although there is no extradition treaty with Mewar, the Chiefship can ^{Extra} always lay before the Court of Vakils any case in which an offender escapes into Mewar.

11. The value of property registered shows a large increase in spite of the ^{Regis} period under report being 19 months. The figures are Rs. 10,106 against Rs. 1,698.

12. An active policy is being pursued under the present Kamdar in regard ^{Mun} to the sanitation of Shahpura. At my last visit great improvement was noticeable.

13. The rainfall for the two monsoons which fall within the period of the ^{Prod} report was 6.45 and 30.65 inches, respectively, against an average of 14.57 inches. ^{Distr} The rainfall of the former was less than that in the year of the great famine of 1899-1900, so the Chiefship was fortunate that rainfall in adjacent areas saved it from actual famine. There was, however, heavy loss of revenue. The Kharif crop of 1905 was a total failure and the Rabi crop of 1906, having been sown only on wells, was a very restricted one. The Kharif crop of 1906 was good on the whole, but some damage was done to jowar and the minor crops by locusts. The prices of food grains still rule high, but may be expected to improve when the prospects of the Rabi are assured.

14. There was much destruction of trees useful as fodder owing to the ^{For} failure of the monsoon of 1905, but efforts are to be made to replace them. ^{Grass} The foresight of the Chiefship in storing grass was fully rewarded as had there been no stocks the fodder scarcity would have been much more severe. It is hoped to stack a large quantity of hay this year for future requirements.

15. The reform of the currency and revision of the customs tariff are both ^{Trade} matters from which benefits may be expected. The earthwork of the railway ^{Manu} to which the Kamdar refers is that made in 1899-1900 famine as a section of the Baran-Marwar Railway and was paid for by the Chiefship. It is possible that a tramway on this earthwork would repay its cost in a few years as the Kamdar proposes to use the engine and trucks lately purchased for the Bhimpura project for the same. If the earthwork is not required for the Baran-Marwar Railway for two or three years there should be no loss to those who find the capital which it is believed it is proposed to raise privately.

16. Work on the large Irrigation Project at Bhimpura has progressed. It ^{Publ} is estimated that the work will cost about 2 lakhs of rupees.

reservoir should ensure a large number of the surrounding villages against famine.

17. It is estimated that about 25 per cent of the cattle died during the scarcity. This loss cannot be said to be wholly from want of fodder as large numbers of the emigrated cattle are reported to have died owing to the fodder and climate of the locality to which they emigrated not suiting them.

18. Since the last report submitted to Government contained the financial statement of the Chiefship up to the 27th July 1904 only, two statements [Appendices XXII (a) and XXII (b)] are attached to this report. The first deals with the period of 15 months from the 28th July 1904 to the 31st October 1905 and the second from the 1st November 1905 to the 31st October 1906.

In both the expenditure under most heads of the Budgets has been exceeded and the closing balance has been reduced from Rs. 70,546 on the 27th July 1904 to Rs. 3,907 on the 31st October 1906. This is unsatisfactory. Equilibrium between the ordinary receipts and expenditure has been maintained only by the sale of a pearl necklace for Rs. 77,000 and by receipts amounting to no less than Rs. 31,000 from the sale of garnets. The garnet mines have not been working long enough for the Chiefship to count on a regular source of income from them, so ordinary expenditure should not be expended unduly on the ground of receipts from these mines.

19. The liabilities of the Chiefship on the 31st October 1906 were Rs. 60,000 on account of the balance of the Government loan of 1899-1900 for famine and Rs. 50,000 on account of the first instalment of a loan of Rs. 2,30,000 from Government for the construction of the Bhimpura Reservoir. The Kamdar hopes to be able to complete the reservoir with only Rs. 50,000 more from Government and to repay the debt to Government in three instead of eight years. If his views are correct, and I have no reason to think they are not, the financial condition of the Chiefship cannot be regarded as bad. Moreover, the completion of the Bhimpura project is likely to result in adding a considerable annual sum to the revenues of the Chiefship.

20. In June and August 1906 a few indigenous cases of cholera occurred, and in August and September 1906 a few cases of plague were imported from Indore. Owing to the prompt measures taken by the Chiefship both diseases were quickly checked.

21. The scarcity in the Chiefship prevented more money being devoted to the improvement of education, but the matter has not been lost sight of.

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Tonk.

1. The report deals with the period from 1st November 1904 to the 31st October 1906. The Darbar have submitted two reports, bound in one volume, each for a year ending 31st October.

2. The system of administration introduced in 1903, which secures the closer association of the Political Agent in the administration, continued until the 17th October 1906, when a modified system was introduced. The system worked satisfactorily, but His Highness much prefers the modified system lately introduced. In this the Political Agent has not to supervise the Revenue Administration. Maulvi Ahmad Shafi, Revenue Member of Council, died in November 1905, and his place was taken in June 1906 by Fakir Saiyid Iftikhar-ud-din, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

3. The Jaipur-Sawai-Madhupur Railway was opened in November 1905 as far as Nawai (Jaipur), which is only 19 miles from Tonk. It will result in Nawai instead of Tonk becoming the centre for the distribution of produce and commodities in this part of India. However, the advantages of the nearer railway communication are far in excess of the damage which will be done by this. The opening of the railway as far as Sawai-Madhupur, where it connects with the Nagda-Muttra Railway, will give greatly increased facilities for reaching the remote Pirawa Pargana of the State, and *via* Kotah and

Baran, which railway is also being constructed, a more direct route to the Chhabra and Sironj Parganas. These railways will bring about the better administration of these remote parganas, now very difficult of access and then only at much expenditure of time and money.

4. Sahibzadah Mohammad Abdul Hafiz Khan, heir-apparent, has been studying at the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, since March 1906. After completing a year's study there it is proposed to teach him revenue and other administrative work.

5. Titles were conferred by the British Government during 1906 on Sahibzadah Muhammad Saddiq Khan, late Home Member of Council, and Babu Damodar Rao, Financial Member of Council.

6. The revenue demand and realisations during the two years under report are compared with those for 1311 Fasli below :—

Revenue
Admini

	1311 Fasli.	1312 Fasli.	1313 Fasli.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demand	8,14,931	8,08,238	7,92,764
Realisations	6,96,341	6,74,136	5,47,502
Balance	1,18,590	1,34,102	2,45,262

7. The large proportion of these unrecovered balances is due to much land having fallen out of cultivation since the famine of 1899-1900. The large excess of the unrecovered balance of 1313 Fasli over that for 1312 Fasli is due to the famine in the Tonk and Aligarh Parganas in that year.

8. The rules for the reclamation of lands fallen out of cultivation have not been found to work well. Land paying full rent is often taken away from a cultivator on some pretence by some official and then handed over to another man as fallow waste to be cultivated for the said official at a reduced rent. Thus the area reclaimed increases but the total revenue decreases. The Revenue Member is giving his attention to this abuse. Cultivators from outside the State are much required and an effort is being made to induce men from the Punjab to settle in Sironj. The soil of this pargana is fertile and famine is hardly ever known. The pargana has suffered from bad administration owing to its distance from the Head-quarters. I am informed that many years ago the revenue was several times what it is now.

9. The area cultivated during 1312 and 1313 was 5,09,142 bighas and 3,85,792 bighas respectively against 5,20,138 bighas in 1311. The large decrease in the figures for 1313 Fasli is due to the famine in the Tonk and Aligarh Parganas.

10. Rupees 31,000 were distributed as takavi in the Tonk and Aligarh Parganas for the purchase of seed, grain and bullocks at the end of the famine. Remissions of revenue in the same parganas amounting to Rs. 1,62,234 were made in 1313 Fasli.

11. Since the year closed His Highness the Nawab has consented to a qualified official from the Punjab being appointed as Manager of the Court of Wards. The Jagirdars, with few exceptions, are heavily indebted and efforts to improve their condition are much needed. The task will be no light one as they are apathetic and extravagant.

12. The last orders of Government are to the effect that the revision of the Settlement shall begin in November 1907.

13. The working of the Police still leaves much to be desired. Latterly, Police. in the matter of the arrest of the offenders wanted for the Nonera dakaity of Kotah they have been more active, and have succeeded in arresting some of the accused, but the ringleaders are still at large. According to the statements of several of the accused who have been arrested a large proportion of those concerned, including the ringleaders, are inhabitants of the Aligarh Pargana. It is difficult to believe that the Police did not know the character of many of these men. Yet supervision over them was so lax that they succeeded in committing this serious dakaity. Again in a case of murder, which occurred in 1904 in Sironj, there is little doubt that the Police were in sympathy with the accused and by their apathy prevented them from being brought to justice.

14. A scheme for re-organisation is now before the Council. A satisfactory feature in the reports is the steady increase of literate men in the force, the percentages for the three years 1311, 1312 and 1313 Fasli being 9, 17 and 23 respectively. The number punished by dismissal for the same three years was 52, 65 and 84 and judicially was 5, 9 and 13 respectively. Improved prospects as regards pay would seem to be the best remedy, and this question is part of the re-organisation scheme.

15. Details of the work done by the Civil and Criminal Courts are given in Appendices VIII to XII, inclusive, of the two reports. One thousand six hundred eighty-two and 2,164 offences were reported during the two years compared with 1,794 in 1311 Fasli. Three thousand five hundred ninety-one and 3,689 persons were brought to trial, of whom 802 and 839 were convicted and 322 and 235 were under trial. Property to the value of Rs. 28,152 and Rs. 30,344 was reported to have been stolen, of which property to the value of Rs. 9,857 and Rs. 13,308 was recovered.

16. On the Civil side 1,526 and 1,474 suits were filed in respect of property valued at Rs. 1,90,877 and Rs. 1,21,499. Decrees to the value of Rs. 73,443 and Rs. 1,13,815 were passed.

At the close of the two years there were 336 and 321 cases remaining over for disposal against 226 in 1311 Fasli. In 1312 Fasli 71 more cases were filed than in 1311 Fasli, and in 1313 Fasli 19 more cases. The number of cases disposed of during the last three years is 1,357, 1,416 and 1,489.

17. In addition to Jaipur the Kotah Darbar have been addressed in regard to an extradition agreement.

18. A satisfactory feature in the reports for 1313 Fasli is that although there were severe outbreaks of plague and cholera in the Tonk City the Jail escaped without a case.

19. During both the years 1312 and 1313 Fasli the expenditure on account of Registration has exceeded the receipts. It should be possible to guard against this, and the point will be enquired into.

20. The bad epidemics of small-pox, plague and cholera which have occurred in 1313 Fasli accentuate the necessity for improved sanitation in the Tonk City. His Highness is at last convinced that something should be done, and the question is under consideration.

21. The rainfall from April 1904 to March 1905 was good except in the Aligarh Pargana. Frost seriously injured the Rabi crops. The rainfall from April 1905 to March 1906 was deficient in all the parganas, but only seriously so in Tonk and Aligarh. In these parganas famine was declared and a serious famine was apprehended. Owing, however, to there having been good rain in Malwa and South-West Rajputana there was heavy emigration of both men and cattle and the situation never became serious. Many people obtained employment on the Nagda-Muttra Railway works. The non-irrigated Kharif and Rabi crops were a total failure in both parganas and fodder was very scarce. The Rabi irrigated area on which crops could be sown was much contracted. Relief works and poor-houses were opened and the usual Famine Code measures followed. The maximum number relieved in one day never exceeded 3,787 and there was no emaciation or purposeless wandering.

22. The State had a sad experience in the Tonk and Aligarh Parganas for not having given more attention to the storage of fodder. Of the cattle who did not emigrate 23,679 died and it is believed that from 30 to 50 per cent of the emigrated cattle died owing to the change they experienced in climate and fodder. It is believed that the lesson has been learnt and that more fodder for future use will be stored this year.

23. Some useful tanks were constructed by famine labour in 1905 and 1906.

1 24. Prices of food grain remained high in Tonk and Aligarh in 1313 Fasli owing to the failure of the monsoon. They still remained high owing to the damage done by the locusts to the Kharif crops and the lack of sufficient moisture in the soil for a full Rabi crop. The opening of the railway to Nawai, 19 miles from Tonk, just as the famine began, proved an inestimable boon. There were large imports of grain and fodder and prices never ruled as high as in the famine of 1899-1900 although the rainfall both in Tonk and Aligarh was less than in that year.

25. The table below compares the chief figures for 1312 and 1313 Fasli Revenue and Finance with those of 1311 Fasli:—

	1311 Fasli.	1312 Fasli.	1313 Fasli.
Opening balance	41,458	2,80,031	2,60,383
Gross receipts	15,60,862	14,01,119	14,21,447
Gross expenditure	13,22,289	14,20,770	13,86,606
Closing balance	2,80,031	2,60,383	2,95,224
Debts paid	24,321	1,99,178	1,799
Assets	14,01,531	12,28,710	10,85,874
Liabilities	16,12,508	15,19,497	16,22,008

26. The book transfer of Rs. 13,21,024 in connection with the sale of the Chhabra Section of the Guna-Baran Railway to the Gwalior Darbar was concluded in 1905. The famine in the Tonk and Aligarh Parganas prevented any large debts being paid in 1313 Fasli. The assets have decreased owing to more accurate information having been obtained regarding them. The liabilities have increased in 1310 Fasli owing to the addition of interest and amounts due on account of deposits.

27. In 1312 Fasli plague occurred in Chhabra, Pirawa and Tonk. There were 23 cases in the Tonk City. In 1313 Fasli a bad epidemic of plague occurred in Tonk City. The number of deaths returned was 591, but the actual number must have been more. This was followed by a bad epidemic of cholera, the number of deaths returned being 348, which is probably much below the mark. There was also a severe epidemic of small-pox, mention of which has been omitted in the report for 1313 Fasli. The measures taken to eradicate plague were half-hearted and the epidemic only ceased in the great heat of May. Large numbers of the inhabitants left the city. The number of children vaccinated in Tonk, Aligarh and Nimbahera Parganas of the Tonk State during the years 1312 Fasli and 1313 Fasli showed an increase of 103 and 288 compared with the figures for 1311 Fasli. Medical Relief.

28. Little progress can be reported in the matter of education. One aided school was opened in 1312 Fasli. Mr. Reid's recommendations have not yet been carried out. The Revenue Member of Council has had the department placed in his charge and, on his return from deputation in connection with the Amir's visit, it is hoped that a more forward policy will be pursued. Education.

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Bundi.

The report deals with the period 1st April 1905 to the 6th July 1906. Since the last report submitted actually covered the period of the Sambat year 1960 ending in July 1904 this report deals with the two Sambat years 1961 and 1962. The figures in the appendices in the columns headed "Last year," "Past year," and "Previous year" must be held to apply to Sambat 1961, and not to Sambat 1960, when they do not agree with those given in the report last submitted. General and Political.

2. In August 1905 the State Council was reconstituted. Five members were included in it, four of whom were placed in charge of the four several departments, Home, Military, Judicial, and Foreign, and one in combined charge of the Finance and Revenue Departments. It is unusual for the charge of the last two departments to be in the hands of one and the same man, but His Highness was averse to any other arrangement. The Foreign Member died in May 1906 and his work has been added to that of the Military Member. Perdhani Anandi Lalji has taken over charge of the Home Department, and Bohra Govind Lalji has become Judicial Member in the place of Pandit Ganga Sahaiji.

The post of Mulki Hakim has been abolished.

3. Owing to the failure of the monsoon of 1905 scarcity was apprehended but owing to fortunate circumstances it did not develop to an extent necessary to declare famine. The Darbar continued its policy of stopping all grain exports and during 1905 fixed the selling rate of jowar at 20 seers per Bund rupee (about 24 seers per Kaldar rupee). The stoppage of grain exports had undoubtedly the effect of cheapening grain as there were large stocks in the country, but probably not to the extent the Darbar arbitrarily fixed as from many complaints which reached me it seems that grain was not everywhere purchasable at 20 seers the rupee. The large stocks of grain in the country coupled with the fortunate circumstances that a large number of the inhabitants of Bundi found employment on the Nagda-Muttra Railway works, 37 miles of which passed through the worst affected southern districts of the State, enabled the Darbar to pursue their famine policy. It was a dangerous policy as the prices prevailing in the surrounding States were nearer 10 than 20 seers to the rupee, so there must have been much smuggling which might have exhausted the stocks at a time when the condition of the cattle from scarcity of fodder would have prevented large imports from the nearest railway stations. These are situated respectively at 65 and 85 miles from the capital. For the northern tehsils of the State two small irrigation works were opened as ordinary departmental works. When the Nagda-Muttra Railway opens it is possible that the Darbar may come to see that the prohibition of grain exports is a measure harmful to the prosperity of the State.

Land Revenue.

4. The Superintendent of Revenue Mobkamsingot Kalyan Singh resigned in the month of July 1905 and his father, who is already Revenue and Financial Member, took over the duties. The land revenue realised in the two Sambat years under report was Rs. 5,12,820 and Rs. 1,27,563 respectively. The latter figure shows how severe a failure of the rains there was. About four lakhs of revenue are reported to have been remitted. No takavi is reported to have been advanced during the two years although in the case of Sambat 1962 such action would seem to have been necessary.

Finances.

5. The chief figures for the last three years are compared below :—

	Sambat 1960. Rs.	Sambat 1961. Rs.	Sambat 1962. Rs.
Receipts including loans received	9,24,883	10,26,673	7,18,660
Expenditure	7,97,111	9,22,948	7,17,013
Balance	1,27,272	1,03,725	1,647
Debt incurred	1,57,860	45,091	3,34,409

It will be seen that the liabilities incurred during the last three years amount to Rs. 5,37,360. Add to these Rs. 1,08,923 due to Government on account of famine loan of 1900 and Rs. 1,12,000 on account of two instalments of tribute and the total liabilities on the 6th July 1906 must have been Rs. 7,58,283 against Rs. 3,70,923 stated to be owing by the Darbar in the report under review. Against these liabilities the report says that the arrears of revenue outstanding including all realisable assets amount to Rs. 4,68,574, the recovery of which depends on favourable years. The financial condition of the State cannot therefore be regarded as satisfactory. It is not explained why the cost of the administrative establishment for the last three years has shown a steady decrease. The figures are Rs. 1,49,351, Rs. 1,27,728, and Rs. 1,13,435 respectively.

Police.

6. Comparing Appendix IV of Sambat 1962 with that for Sambat 1960 it appears that the Police have been reorganised. There has been an addition of 200 to the force, but the expenditure has decreased from Rs. 39,290 to Rs. 37,743. The last figure must be wrong as the cost of 594 sepoy of outposts, at Rs. 4 per mensem each, alone comes to Rs. 28,512 instead of Rs. 20,908 as entered. The pay of the Superintendent has been reduced from Rs 50 per mensem to Rs. 30 per mensem or the same pay as is paid to the four Inspectors. There were 8 cases of dakaiti committed during the year and 13 cases of highway robbery.

Law and Justice.

7. It will be seen from Appendix VIII that 1,378 offences were reported during Sambat 1962 against 1,420 for Sambat 1960 (the figures for Sambat 1961 are omitted); 1,511 persons were brought to trial; 1,023 were convicted, and 407 were under trial. The number under trial is excessive since no less

than 1,850 persons were brought to trial in Sambat 1960 and the number under trial was 354. On the Civil side 636 and 512 suits were filed during the two years under report in respect of property valued at Rs. (not given) and Rs. 30,453 and decrees to the value of Rs. (not given) and Rs. 16,897 were passed. At the close of the two years there were 308 cases remaining over for disposal against 304 in Sambat 1960. Compared with the number of suits filed the balances are large. The Civil and Kotwali Courts have the largest balances.

8. Two small irrigation projects, Neth and Takla, estimated to cost a total Irrigation of Rs. 40,854, were started during the period under report and are approaching completion. They should prove useful works. The services of Mr. C. J. Smith, Assistant Engineer, Madras Establishment, were lent to supervise their construction and in connection with the apprehended famine.

9. The famine is responsible for a decrease of no less than 43,000 in the Agricultural number of cattle and 41,000 in the number of sheep and goats. Stock.

10. Bundi is fortunate in again being able to report immunity from plague Medical during the period under report. There were a few cases of cholera. A severe epidemic of small-pox raged from the end of October 1905 to the end of March 1906. The number of vaccinations decreased, but is still much higher than in Sambat 1960. The benefit of vaccination is reported to have been fully borne out during the continuance of the epidemic. Little has been done to improve the sanitation of the Bundi City, and there is no progress to report in medical administration.

11. The rainfall for the year ending March 1906 amounted to only 9.76 Rainfall and inches against 27.50 inches in the previous year. Crops. Crops on unirrigated land could only be sown to a very limited extent and those sown did not give any appreciable outturn. The Rabi irrigated area also was much restricted. Such crops as were sown gave a fair outturn. The circumstances which alleviated the apprehended distress have already been noticed.

12. Constant charges are made by the Bundi Darbar as to bands of Criminal Tribes Kanjars committing offences in Bundi from places just inside the border of Mewar. On the other hand, Mewar brings the same charges against the Bundi Darbar. Both Darbars deny that these Kanjars are inhabitants of their States. They have been directed to arrest the Kanjars when possible and place them before the Deoli Court of Vakils for a decision as to the State wherein they should be settled.

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Kotah.

For administrative convenience the State year, which used to run from General and August to July inclusive, was changed by order of His Highness Maharao to Political. The year commencing on the 1st October and ending on the 30th September. The statistics given in the State Report cover, therefore, the twelve months' period from the 1st October 1905 to the 30th September 1906, with the exception of the financial figures which have been shown in two statements. The first of these statements gives the accounts for the Sambat year 1961 (1st August 1904 to 31st July 1905), which have not hitherto been published, and the second the figures for the fourteen months' period from the 1st August 1905 to the 30th September 1906, the close of the Sambat year 1962 as now established.

2. About the middle of September 1905 His Highness the Maharao accompanied by the Political Agent and the Diwan drove over to Bundi to meet the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and inform him of the agricultural situation in Kotah and of the measures which would be adopted should famine declare itself. Later in the year His Highness attended a meeting of the Working Committee of the Mayo College at Ajmer, and on his return inspected the principal State irrigation and other public works and also the Railway section at the Darrah, where a large number of Kotah people were being employed. In February and March he proceeded on a tour with the Political Agent and the Diwan, through the central and southern districts of the State to see the actual condition of those portions of

the State and of the large numbers of cattle sent for grazing to the extensive forest reserves which had been thrown open to the people directly it was seen that in parts of the State there was likely to be a fodder famine. The District offices, schools, dispensaries, and police thanas were inspected, and also the fair-weather roads which had been sanctioned in order to give employment to the dependants of the graziers.

3. The Political Agent, previous to his tour with the Maharao in the southern districts, visited the northern districts and the Kotri estates where the scarcity was most severe and discussed with the local officials the works to which the people of the different localities were to be directed to go and the question of the provision of seed and food grain for them until the next autumn crops were harvested.

4. Towards the end of January 1906 the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General visited Kotah and inspected the public institutions. The measures in progress to employ all persons requiring work were fully gone into and the location of the site of the Kotah Junction Station Yard, which had been in issue between the Darbar and the Railway authorities, was finally settled in consultation with the Darbar and the Director of Railway Construction, who had come to Kotah to confer with the Governor-General's Agent on the subject.

5. With respect to internal politics the chief event during the year in the eyes of the Darbar was the attempt of the Maharaja of Indargarh, the principal Kotri Chieftain, to question the suzerainty of the Kotah Darbar over him and his estate. The case was submitted to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, who ruled that the claim of the Maharaja of Indargarh was quite untenable, and since then the Maharaja has abandoned the somewhat sullen attitude he had adopted and agreed to come to Kotah for a settlement of a number of longstanding disputes between him and the Darbar relating mostly to questions of ceremonial. These troublesome questions have happily been disposed of since the year closed.

The title of Diwan Bahadur was conferred by His Excellency the Viceroy on the Diwan Rai Bahadur Chaube Raghunath Das and the Sanad of the title was delivered to the Diwan with suitable formality by the Political Agent at the Palace in the presence of His Highness the Maharao and a number of Sardars and leading merchants and citizens.

6. Major A. D. Bannerman, C.I.E., proceeded on privilege leave from August to the end of October 1905. During his absence Captain Little, and Major Berkeley, respectively, held charge of the Agency.

There were a number of changes during the year among the incumbents of the post of Agency Surgeon. Captain Little, Lieutenant-Colonel C.I.E., Captain Crossle, and Major Kilkelly held charge for different periods of the until April, when Major MacWatt was appointed to the Medical Charge of the Agency.

There was no change among the principal State officials.

7. The revision of the Settlement progressed satisfactorily, but the operations were interfered with to some extent by the failure of the monsoon and by the scarcity which made itself felt throughout a considerable portion of the State towards the close of the previous year. The Settlement Officer, Mr. M. S. D. Butler, I.C.S., was appointed Central Famine Officer, and although the ample employment offered to all requiring work by the construction of the Nagda-Muttra Railway and Baran-Kotah lines of Railway and by a large expansion of the State public works programme prevented the scarcity from anywhere deepening into famine, he and the principal revenue officials had to devote much time to the inspection of the villages in the scarcity zone, to persuading the people, who were at first most reluctant to leave their homes, to go to the Railway and the State works and to remove their cattle to the southern districts where fodder was obtainable, and to the regulating of the passage through the State of the vast herds of emigrant cattle which had poured into Kotah from the district of Ajmer-Merwara and from Marwar, Jaipur and other Native States, and which were given free grazing but had mostly to be passed on after a few days' stay in order to prevent the exhaustion of the fodder reserves. Despite, however, all this additional work, measurement has been finished in the four Nizamats taken up the previous year and in three out of the four districts in which it was commenced last year, and is in progress in seven other districts.

Assessment had to be postponed on account of the additional work thrown on the Settlement Officer and his staff by the scarcity conditions and will be started in the year which has now commenced. The training of the existing revenue staff, superior and inferior, in Settlement work has been very successful and the operations are being carried out practically entirely through them. The Revenue Department has been thoroughly overhauled and its administration has been improved and placed on a more efficient footing.

8. The demand for the last State year Sambat 1962 (1st August 1905 to 30th September 1906) was Rs. 23,09,220 and the collections Rs. 9,44,182. The demand was slightly less than that of the previous year, which was due to a more liberal elimination from the cultivators *Khatas* (list of holdings) of lands which have become waste, but the full effect of this policy will probably not be felt for another year or two. The very large decrease in the land revenue collections compared with the amount (Rs. 20,73,609) received the previous year, in which moreover great damage by frost had moved the Darbar to grant remissions amounting to nearly two lakhs of rupees, was entirely due to the severe scarcity which prevailed throughout a considerable portion of the State. In the northern one-third of the State the land could not be sown; in the central one-third although sowings were secured the outturn of the autumn crops was very indifferent, and as the winter rains were late in coming and were very scanty when they did come, the spring crops which had been sown mostly withered; but in the remaining one-third the autumn and the spring crops were both fortunately from fair to good and there was an abundance of fodder sufficient for all the cattle of the drought-affected districts.

Land Revenue
Demand and
Collections.

The situation was promptly handled by the Darbar and the measures adopted to cope with the inevitable distress were ably carried out by the Settlement Officer, Mr. Butler. While ample employment was secured to the people on the railway lines under construction and by an expansion of the State Public Works, liberal and timely remissions and suspensions of revenue were also made. Thus all land sown for the autumn crops but which produced no crop and the usual cultivated land which was left unsown received a remission of 12 annas, and the remaining 4 annas was suspended with the proviso that it would only be collected in two equal instalments: the one payable in 1907-1908 and the second in 1908-1909. With respect to land sown for wheat, gram, linseed, and other spring crops a full remission was granted where the outturn was one maund or less per bigha, and where the outturn exceeded a maund per bigha but was below an average full crop the district officers were given discretion to grant to the whole village an all-round remission of annas 4, 8, or 12 according to the circumstances of the village. These liberal remissions and suspensions, which were granted early and before the revenue instalments became due, established confidence at the outset and caused the Bunniahs to advance money and grain freely to the cultivators when the monsoon arrived. As a consequence, although there was a large cattle mortality, very little land is believed to have gone out of cultivation.

9. The grant of Zemindari rights in the Kishanganj Nizamat, mentioned in last year's review, with a view to attract suitable colonists to the waste lands in that part of the State, is still in the experimental stage, but, in view of the fact that, in spite of the two bad agricultural seasons experienced since the experiment was introduced, the zemindars have not lost heart but are freely expending money on the clearance and ploughing of their holdings, there seems reason to hope that the measure will in the end prove successful.

Colonisation.

10. As it was found that the people were becoming inclined to rely unduly on takavi advances the amount granted the previous year was reduced to Rs. 23,000. But the severe scarcity and the heavy mortality among the cattle forced the Darbar to temporarily abandon the policy of reducing these grants, and advances aggregating close on one lakh of rupees, of which about Rs. 85,000 are shown in the accounts under the heading 'Extraordinary Expenditure,' were actually made during the past year. The sums advanced for seed and food were given free of interest and were made recoverable after the next harvest, while those for bullocks were given free of interest for one year and thereafter repayable in three instalments in A. D. 1907-1908, 1908-1909, 1909-1910 with interest at 6 per cent.

Boundary
disputes.

11. The decision of the Special Boundary Settlement Officer in favour of the Kotah claim to navigation rights on the Chambal river where it forms the boundary between the Kotah and Bundi States was confirmed. No fresh boundary disputes occurred.

Military Forces.

12. The number of troops maintained including irregulars remained at about 8,000. The regulars number about 1,500 and a portion are well drilled. Most of the irregulars are employed on police duties. The cost of the force for the twelve months from October 1905 to the end of September 1906 was Rs. 5,16,503; the increased expenditure compared with the previous year's figures being due chiefly to the foregoing of the deduction of the discount levied since the currency was converted on all salaries of Rs. 10 and under.

Police.

13. There was no change in the composition of the Police force, which is divided into two distinct bodies (a) the City Police and (b) the District Police. The City Police, who number 178 men, are armed with batons and are directly controlled by the City Kotwal under the supervision of the City Magistrate. The strength of the District Police varies from time to time according to the circumstances and conditions of the districts. During the last year one of the police circles into which the State is divided was abolished tentatively, making the number of circles five, and the total strength of the force, including the General Superintendent of Police, the Assistant Superintendents of Police and their office establishments, was 3,772. Except the superior staff and office establishment the men are almost all drawn from the irregular forces and their numbers are included under the head 'Army,' but while employed on Police duties they are under the orders of the General Superintendent of Police. They are armed with country-made matchlocks and swords. Besides the district police there were some 1,668 village watchmen locally known as 'Sansris', under the control of the Police Officers, who are responsible for the watch and ward of their villages and who are expected to report all crime to the Thanadars within whose charge their villages are situated.

The total cost of the force excluding those who receive revenue-free lands for their services was Rs. 2,13,564.

14. When the previous report was compiled statistics for the three Divisional Courts at Kotah, Baran, and Shergarh only were available, but in the statement showing the working of the Police for the past year the figures of the Nizamat and Tehsil Courts have also been included, and a comparison between the figures of the two years cannot therefore be made. The number of offences committed was 2,151, of which more than one-half were cases of theft, including cattle theft. Three thousand one hundred and forty-six persons were arrested, of whom 1,218 were convicted, 2 died before trial, and 37 were under trial at the end of the year. Property to the value of Rs. 48,564 was reported to have been stolen, of which property valued at Rs. 20,300 was recovered. There were 7 cases of dakaiti, in one of which a considerable amount of property belonging to a temple was plundered by a band composed chiefly of residents of the neighbouring States of Tonk and Jaipur. Through the assistance of an Inspector of the Criminal Branch, specially deputed by the Agent to the Governor-General, a number of the perpetrators have been arrested and will be tried when extradited.

Criminal
Justice.

15. There was no change in the number of the Courts whose designations and powers are given in the State Administration Report.

Civil Justice.

16. The number of original suits pending, instituted, and disposed of in the Civil Courts were respectively 363, 2,489, and 2,481 against 153, 2,013, and 1,998 last year; leaving 371 on the 30th September 1906. The figures for the Appellate Court were 7,200 and 200 against 8,190, and 194, leaving 7 on the 30th September 1906.

Registration of
Documents.

17. Seven hundred and nine documents were registered of a nominal value of Rs. 1,98,462 against 270 of a nominal value of about Rs. 53,000.

Extradition.

18. No special difficulties arose relating to the surrender of criminals. Fifteen persons were extradited to British India and other Native States and 11 were received.

Prisons.

19. The Central Jail at Kotah is an excellent building containing male and female wards capable of accommodating 468 prisoners and is well managed on the lines of British jails. The average number of prisoners confined in it was 421, and their health was good throughout the year. There were 7 deaths among the prisoners, or a ratio of nearly 17 per mille.

20. The number of members of Criminal Tribes in the Settlement at the close of the calendar year A. D. 1905 was 210 as against 323 the previous year. Owing to the failure of the monsoon they were able to raise practically no crops and the State expended about Rs. 4,000 on their maintenance.

21. The capital of the State alone has a Municipal Board which looks after the sanitation of the city and of the environs, which is slowly but gradually being improved. His Highness is the President of the Board, whose members are selected by the Darbar, and devotes considerable time and interest to the improvement of the city. The income and expenditure are each on an average between twenty and twenty-five thousand rupees. The chief source of income is Octroi, levied on articles imported into the city. When the income does not cover the expenditure the difference is met by the State.

22. While the spring crops of the last State year were greatly damaged by the severe frost in January 1905, as noted in paragraph 8 of this review, the failure of the monsoon later on over a considerable portion of the State prevented sowings for the Kharif or autumn crops of the present State year Sambat 1962 (1st August 1905 to 31st July 1906) in the northern one-third of the State, and restricted the sowings in the central districts. Only a few slight showers were received in these districts after August and, consequently, the Kharif crops in about one-half of the central districts did not mature; while throughout the northern and central portion of the State the grass withered, the tanks and many of the wells dried up, and the cattle had to be removed to the Mokandarra range of hills and to the districts lying to the south. The absence of good rain in September and October prevented sowings for the spring crops except on irrigated ground in the northern districts. Sowings were made in a large portion of the central districts where the ground was less dry, and the seed germinated and a fair crop would have been obtained had the usual Christmas rains been received. These winter showers, however, which are so beneficial to the standing crops, held off until February, by which time most of the wheat and gram had withered. Fortunately in a portion of the central and throughout the southern districts the rainfall, although much below the average, was on the whole timely and fairly distributed. Good autumn and fair spring crops were obtained and saved the situation. But even in these more favoured parts the year was remarkable for an extraordinary shrinkage of the water level. Tanks which have always within the memory of living men contained water, even in the famine year of 1899-1900, dried up; most of the wells and pools in the rivers also became dry, and deficiency of water caused much inconvenience and great suffering to the cattle. The deficiency and variability of the rainfall can be judged by the fact that during the year April 1905 to March 1906 the northern districts received 9.17 inches as against an average for the past five years of 37 inches; the central districts received 14.89 inches against an average of 41.29; and the southern districts 17.83 inches as against 43 inches.

23. Labour was in great demand owing to the construction of the Nagda-Muttra and Baran-Kotah Railway lines, and, in spite of the scarcity which caused many of the agricultural classes of Kotah to seek work, large numbers of Jaipuris and of persons from other States were also employed on these railways. There was a special demand for masons, carpenters, and water-carriers, and all these three classes succeeded in obtaining much higher wages than they ordinarily receive. The prices of all food grains ruled very high owing to the prevailing scarcity, gram, wheat, and jwar being especially dear compared with the usual prevailing rates.

24. Directly it was seen that there would be practically no grass crop in the greater part of the northern districts almost the whole of the forest reserves were thrown open for cutting grass and for grazing, and all forest fees for grazing and for grass were remitted. Every encouragement was given to the inhabitants of villages adjacent to the reserves to cut and stack grass and, in addition to free grazing which was extended to foreigners as well as to Kotah subjects, the people were allowed to take away for their own use from the reserves from half to two-thirds of the grass they cut—the remainder being stacked for State purposes. A large quantity of the grass thus stacked was eventually but with considerable trouble owing to difficulties of transport through the deficiency of water moved up to the northern districts in order

that the people might bring back some of their plough cattle and prepare the land for sowing directly the monsoon burst.

The liberal policy pursued undoubtedly saved very many cattle, including large numbers of foreign cattle which had entered the State, which otherwise must have perished. The receipts rose to Rs. 73,000, the increase being received chiefly from the larger sale of wood to persons working on railway construction.

On the completion of his term of deputation the Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, whose services were lent by the Punjab Government and who had held charge of the Forest Department for the last four years and had effected improvements in the working of the Department, reverted to Government service.

Trade and
Manufacture.

25. The effects of the bad seasons were plainly shown by the trade returns. As a rule only a comparatively small amount of pulse is brought into the State, the chief imports consisting of piece goods, cotton yarn, sugar, gur, and groceries; but this year large quantities of the ordinary food grains were imported, and since the people had little money to spend on luxuries, the imports of sugar, gur, tobacco, groceries, and piece goods greatly declined. With regard to the exports there was a very large decline in the quantities of cereals and oil seeds, the chief articles of export, which left the State; while the large rise in the number of hides despatched is but too clear evidence of the cattle mortality.

There are no really important industries in the State. The principal article manufactured is opium, and the manufacture of opium appears to be a declining industry. The number of chests of opium which passed through the scales at Baran were 599½ compared with 1,094 chests in the previous year. Of the total number of chests exported 444½ chests contained locally grown opium and 155 came from other States.

Public Works
Department.

26. Directly scarcity made itself felt in a portion of the State the Darbar expanded their Public Works Programme, increasing the expenditure during the twelve months from October to September from 2½ lakhs, the sum spent in the previous year, to Rs. 3,53,927. Of this sum Rs. 2,68,484 are shown in the financial statement under the heading 'Public Works Department Expenditure' and Rs. 48,500, the sum spent on certain special works undertaken solely for the relief of persons suffering from the effects of the scarcity, have been included in the heading 'Extraordinary Expenditure.' The remaining sum of close on Rs. 37,000 was provided from certain balances which had been drawn from the Treasury the previous year but had not actually been disbursed. The chief work undertaken was the completion of the earthwork of the bund, some 3 miles in length, of the Umed Sagar tank at Garra and of the masonry work and stone pitching connected therewith. This large and important irrigation work has now been finished and good progress has been made with its distributary channels. Canals from the Bilas tank were also completed and several old bunds in the Kishanganj District were repaired. Besides various public buildings, an important causeway on the Kali Sindh river at Ganabeia was completed and several fair-weather roads were constructed, of which the most important, namely, the Chajawa-Jalwara-Nahargarh 11 miles, the Khanpur-Taraj-Arnia 24 miles, and the Mandawar-Ruprel 5½ miles were undertaken specially to give employment to the dependants of the graziers who had moved with their cattle to the districts through which those roads run. The Department was controlled with much energy and resource by the State Engineer, Mr. Devon, and the timely preparation of an ample programme of suitable projects enabled work to be started at once wherever the circumstances of the people or of the wanderers who had come into the State showed that it was advisable to provide them with work.

Condition of
State and
People.

27. The failure of the monsoon of A. D. 1905 following on two bad agricultural seasons seriously affected the prosperity of the State and has resulted in a heavy loss of revenue. The remarkable shrinkage of the water level throughout the State and the drying up of all the tanks and many of the wells and pools in the rivers, as previously mentioned, further caused very great inconvenience to the people and undoubtedly contributed towards the heavy mortality which occurred among the cattle, many of whom were not sent by their owners to the pasture lands in the southern districts until too late. They consequently arrived in a very weak condition and easily succumbed to disease

which broke out among them. But while there was a considerable loss of cattle the condition of the people remained good and nowhere did they lose heart. This happy result was undoubtedly due to the careful manner in which the situation was watched and handled from the very first, to the prompt remissions and suspensions of revenue, and to the preparedness of the Darbar to start suitable and sufficient public works for the employment of the people. The task of the Darbar was immensely lightened by the construction of the Nagda-Mutra and Baran-Kotah Railways which traverse the State from south to north and from east to west and which gave employment to a very large number of workers including many emigrants from Jaipur, Marwar, and other States of Rajputana. But still it was due to a very great extent to the wise policy of the Darbar in promptly opening works in other parts of the State, even in the unaffected districts in the south, for the benefit chiefly of the dependants of persons who had been compelled to remove their cattle to where grazing was obtainable, and in insisting on the constant visiting of each village by the District Officers for the purpose of directing all villagers who had finished the field or other local work on which they had been engaged to go to the Railways or to the State public works, that the severe scarcity prevailing in a considerable portion of the State did not deepen into famine. The adversity experienced too has not been without its good effect. At first the people were very apathetic and reluctant to leave their villages and great difficulty was experienced in getting them to move. Then, when they did go, their labour was inefficient and the Railway contractors were reluctant to employ them. By patience, however, and by teaching the people how to work, as well as by deputing responsible State officers to look after the people wherever they were congregated on Railway works in large numbers, the timidity and apathy of the people were overcome. They learned to work efficiently and to give a good outturn and where, at the beginning, they were looked at askance, they were later welcomed. In spite of the heavy loss of cattle the land was well turned over and when the rains came the sowings were well up to the average. As far as can be ascertained there was practically no emigration, but there was a very considerable immigration of persons chiefly from Jaipur and the States to the north who came temporarily for work on the railways and on the State public works, and who for the most part returned to their own homes on the first signs of the advent of the monsoon.

28. The number of shops in which country spirits and drugs were sold Excise. decreased from 272 to 194 and the revenue from Rs. 22,832 to Rs. 20,711.

29. On account of the change made in the State year the last published Revenue and accounts were for the Sambat year 1960 (1st August 1903 to 31st July 1904). Finance. The actual revenue and expenditure for the Sambat year 1961 (1st August 1904 to 31st July 1905) together with the original estimate and actual expenditure for the State Sambat year 1962 (1st August 1905 to 30th September 1906) and the estimate for the Sambat year 1963 (1st October 1906 to 30th September 1907) are abstracted below :—

Heads.	Actuals for Sambat 1961, 1904-1905.	Estimate for Sambat 1962 for 12 months 1905-1906.	Actuals for Sambat 1962 for 14th months 1905-1906.	Estimate for Sambat 1963, 1906-1907.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance . . .	15,04,306	16,42,693	16,42,693	8,49,866
RECEIPTS.				
1. Ordinary . . .	29,25,250	28,00,000	18,48,135	29,68,175
2. Extraordinary . . .	...	...	4,39,170	...
Total Receipts . . .	29,25,250	28,00,000	22,87,305	29,68,175
GRAND TOTAL . . .	44,29,556	44,42,693	39,29,998	38,18,041
EXPENDITURE.				
1 Ordinary . . .	26,80,773	27,29,451	29,16,764	27,37,413
2. Extraordinary . . .	1,06,090	...	1,63,368	3,17,360
Total Expenditure . . .	27,86,863	27,29,451	30,80,132	30,54,773
Closing balance . . .	16,42,693	17,13,242	8,49,866	7,63,268

The actual income for the year 1904-05 was less than the estimate by Rs. 1,21,425, the loss being due chiefly to a decrease in the land revenue of Rs. 1,94,298, which was very nearly the amount actually remitted to the cultivators whose crops were damaged by frost in January 1905. This loss was to some degree lessened by improved receipts under certain heads, of which the principal were Customs (Rs. 21,660), Forests (Rs. 16,870), Railway (Rs. 14,213), and Miscellaneous (Rs. 18,004). The ordinary expenditure exceeded the estimate by nearly Rs. 40,000. The excess, however, was entirely owing to purchases of grain for use the following year amounting to over Rs. 80,000. The extraordinary expenditure included an instalment of Rs. 14,000 towards the State's subscription to the Victoria Memorial Hall at Calcutta and a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the Loch Memorial at the Mayo College, and also sums aggregating to Rs. 52,000 given as working balances to various Departments. The income exceeded the expenditure by about Rs. 1,36,000 and at the end of the year the closing balance was Rs. 16,42,693. The estimated income for the year 1905-06, which was framed before the monsoon had failed and before the change in the State year had been made, was Rs. 28 lakhs, but the severe scarcity which prevailed throughout a considerable portion of the State owing to the deficiency of the rainfall necessitated the grant of large remissions and suspensions of the land revenue and the receipts actually obtained were under 19 lakhs. The loss which it was known must be incurred over the land revenue, combined with an estimated heavy expenditure over measures of the relief and the grant of advances for the purchase of grain and bullocks, led the Darbar to believe that their balance would be insufficient to meet the ordinary administrative charges until the next instalments of land revenue were received about December 1906, and they therefore applied for and obtained from Government a loan of 4 lakhs. The scarcity, however, happily did not extend as far as was first feared and the direct expenditure incurred over the grant of assistance to the people was less than anticipated. At the same time a very careful revision of the budget allotments was made and all except the most necessary expenditure was rigorously curtailed. A substantial saving was thereby effected and, including the administrative charges for the two extra months August and September 1905 which had to be included in the accounts of the past year, the total expenditure amounted to a little under 31 lakhs and the year closed with a balance of close on 8½ lakhs. The estimated receipts for the year 1906-1907 are placed at Rs. 29,68,175 and the expenditure, including one lakh for Settlement work and an instalment of Rs. 3,17,360 in repayment of the Government loan and deferred tribute, is expected to amount to a little over 30½ lakhs.

Public Health.

30. The State was free of plague until towards the close of February 1906, when it broke out at Iklera, the head-quarters of the district of that name, and in a small village in a neighbouring district. While the poorer classes readily camped out in the fields directly the disease was definitely diagnosed to be plague the merchants and well-to-do people were at first very reluctant to leave their houses. The Political Agent and the Diwan, however, who happened to be touring in the neighbourhood, proceeded to the village and were able to effect its complete evacuation and the epidemic then soon died out. The total number of cases reported was 79 and of deaths 60. Sharp outbreaks of small-pox and of cholera also occurred in the Kotah City and in several of the districts. The number of cases reported from the districts was 1,597 with 818 deaths and in the city 345 seizures and 159 deaths. When cholera broke out in the city during the last month or so of the hot weather much anxiety was felt, but the measures for confining and stamping out the disease, personally carried out by the Agency Surgeon, Major MacWatt, proved very effective and the scourge disappeared with the arrival of the monsoon.

Education.

31. The number of schools was 42 or one more than in the previous year. Two small girls' schools at Baran and Kotah were closed and a new and improved girls' school was established at Kotah. The site for this institution was purchased for over Rs. 9,000 and presented by His Highness, and Her Highness also contributed the handsome donation of Rs. 25,000. The Patwari School was closed and three new primary village schools were opened. It is satisfactory to note that despite the scarcity the number on the rolls increased from 2,447 to 2,595 and that there was also an improvement in the daily

attendance, the figures being 1,948 as against 1,586. The Director of Education inspected 30 out of the 37 village schools and the Political Agent when on tour visited 16 of these schools. The improvement in the teaching remarked last year has continued, but the people are still very apathetic and but few of the agricultural classes will send their boys to school—the great majority of the pupils being the sons of Brahmans, Bunnias, and the official classes. Five boys were sent from the Nobles' School to the Mayo College and from the High School two boys were sent up for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University and both passed.

The total expenditure on education in the State for the 12 months, exclusive of that incurred over the Mayo College, was Rs. 22,961.

32. Attention was paid to the objects of antiquarian interest in the State, Archaeology. and during the year a sum of about Rs. 2,195 was expended on the restoration and preservation of the following works :—

- (i) the Temple of Mahadeo at Kansua ;
- (ii) Mosque at Mau and clearance of jungle from the old Palace ruins ;
- (iii) the Temple of Kishnai Mataji at Ramgarh and the Steps up the hill-side leading to the Temple ;
- (iv) the Mosque at Shahabad.

33. The construction of the Nagda-Muttra Railway and of the extension of the Bina-Baran line from Baran to Kotah has progressed rapidly. These railway works, as previously mentioned, have been of immense help to the Darbar this year of scarcity and have given employment to thousands of people who would otherwise have had to be provided for on State works. Miscellaneous.

A. D. BANNERMAN, *Major,*
Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar.

Jhalawar.

For the same reason that led the Kotah Chief to alter the Kotah State year, namely, administrative convenience, His Highness the Raj Rana had the Jhalawar State year changed from the 1st August to the 31st July to a year commencing from the 1st October and closing on the 30th September following. The State Administration Report, therefore, of which this is a review covers the 12 months' period from the 1st October 1905 to the 30th September 1906. As, however, the change was effected after the close of the State Sambat year 1961 which ended on the 31st July 1905 the figures of income and expenditure which are quoted are for the 14 months' period from the 1st August 1905 to the 30th September 1906. General and Political.

2. His Highness the Raj Rana resided in the State throughout the year and during the cold season toured through the Patan and Chaumahla Districts accompanied by the Diwan. His Highness examined the different District offices and inspected the sites of several irrigation projects which have been surveyed.

3. The Political Agent confined his annual tour to the Patan District in which the Kharif crops of A.D. 1905 had not been on the whole so good as in the Chaumahla, and visited a large number of villages in every portion of the district. An inspection up to the State border was also made of the main routes to which the vast herds of cattle from Ajmer, Tonk, Marwar, Jaipur and other parts of Rajputana were as far as possible kept on their way to Malwa and other parts of Central India where pasturage was believed to be plentiful, and of the arrangements made for providing these large herds with fodder or grazing along these routes.

4. Major A. D. Bannerman, C.I.E., was in political charge throughout the year except for three months from August to the end of October, when he proceeded on privilege leave. In his absence Captain Little and Major Berkeley, respectively, carried on the duties of Political Agent.

Several changes occurred among the holders of the Agency Surgeoncy. The following Medical Officers, namely, Captain Little, Colonel Crofts, C.I.E., Captain Crossle and Major Kilkelly, held charge for different periods until the

end of March 1906, when Major R. O. MacWatt, I.M.S., the present incumbent, was appointed.

There was no change in the personnel of the State officials.

Administration
of the Land.

5. The land revenue rates in force are those which were fixed at the last Settlement, which was concluded in 1884. During the last two years the people cultivating State lands have been afforded considerable relief by the elimination from their holdings of a substantial amount of land which had become *bona fide* waste and by an adjustment according to existing circumstances of the lands classed as wet. The rates on well lands, which are almost exclusively reserved for opium cultivation, seem high, but the people appear, under the adjustment made, to be able to pay them without difficulty and have not submitted any complaints. The Darbar, as stated in the last review, contemplate a revision of the Settlement in a few years, when the economic changes which will probably occur with the opening of the Nagda-Muttra Railway line have had time to be felt and when the ill-effects of the great famine of 1899-1900 will have still further diminished.

There was an increase of about 400 acres in the area of the State lands which were actually cropped over the figures of the previous year, including the cultivated portion of some 213 acres of alienated land which were resumed on the death of the holders.

Land Revenue
Demand and
Collections.

6. The land revenue demand for the last State year (1st October 1905 to 30th September 1906) was Rs. 3,24,631 and the collections Rs. 3,02,668 as compared with Rs. 3,07,803 demand and collections Rs. 2,65,510 the previous year (Sambat 1961). The increase in the demand was owing chiefly to the *Sisala* cesses, aggregating about Rs. 11,000, which are collected every second year, while the better percentage of collections was due to the fact that, although in the year under report the land revenue suffered to some extent through the deficiency of the monsoon of A.D. 1905, by which the sowings of the spring crops and more especially of opium were restricted, the area under the autumn crops was larger and the loss over the spring crops was small compared with the great damage caused to the spring crops of the previous year Sambat 1961 (1st August 1904 to 31st July 1905) by the severe frost in January and February 1905 which necessitated in some cases suspensions of revenue and in others led the Darbar after careful enquiry to grant remissions amounting to over Rs. 18,000.

Takavi.

7. Takavi advances for seed and bullocks to the extent of Rs. 14,276 were made during the year. Of this sum Rs. 12,612 were recovered besides some Rs. 2,032 on account of similar former grants.

Legislation.

8. The laws in force which govern the administration of Civil and Criminal justice are based on the British Codes, which are generally followed.

Military Force.

9. The number of the regular local troops was 499 as compared with 591 in the previous year. The decrease is due to reductions in and to the temporary non-filling of vacancies which occurred among the cavalry and infantry. The troops are seldom drilled and are not efficient in a military sense. They are mostly employed on guard and escort duty and a considerable number of the infantry are detailed for duty at the district head-quarters as treasury guards. The total cost of the force for 14 months was Rs. 51,256. Some further reductions in the cavalry and infantry are contemplated, but the saving thereby effected will be utilised to improve the pay of the men.

Police.

10. The total number of the Police, including the superior establishment and 29 mounted Police, was 365. The distribution and control of the force remained as in the previous year. The town police are directly controlled by the Kotwals of the Chaoni, Jhalrapatan, and Patan towns, the latter officer also having charge of the district police outposts situated in the portion of the Patan tehsil lying to the east of the river Au, and the remainder of the district police are under the charge of the Thanadars posted in the five Thanas comprising the portion of the Patan tehsil to the west of the Au and the four fiscal divisions of the Chaumahla. The mounted police form part of a small local force known as the Chaumahla Risala under an officer called the Girai Officer and are employed in regularly patrolling the districts. The other half of the Risala is usually employed under the tehsildars in the collection of the revenue and in other district duties, but are available for police work if required. The Thanadars are supervised by the Girai Officer and the entire police force, town

and district, is under the control of the Superintendent of Police, who is also the Faujdar or Magistrate of the Criminal Court. The town police are armed with batons and the district police with country made matchlocks and some with swords also. The cost of the force for the 14 months was Rs. 29,355. In addition to the police force there are 166 village watchmen, known as 'Sansris' and 'Balhais' who are responsible for keeping order and peace in their respective villages, watching travellers at night, and reporting the commission of offences to the Thanadars in whose circles their villages are situated. For their services they hold revenue-free lands. Including the 166 village watchmen there is roughly one policeman or village watchman for every 169 persons and $1\frac{1}{2}$ square miles of land.

11. The force performed its duties of preservation of order and detection of crime on the whole satisfactorily. There was little serious crime and only one case of dakaiti occurred during the year.

The total number of offences committed during the year was 309 as against 247 the previous year. Three hundred and ninety-nine persons were arrested, of whom 344 were convicted. Property to the value of Rs. 10,137 was reported to have been stolen, of which property valued at Rs. 7,577 was recovered. The percentage of persons convicted to those arrested was 86 as against 62 and the percentage of the property recovered to the property stolen was 74 compared with 62 in the previous year.

12. There was no change in the number of Courts. Under the Mahakma Criminal Khas, the Supreme Court of Appeal and Revision, there are the Courts of the Justice. Appellate Judge, the Faujdar (Magistrate) and 5 District Courts. The powers exercised by each of these subordinate Courts and the number of cases tried and disposed of by each are given in the State Report.

13. The number of cases pending, instituted, and disposed of in the Civil Courts were respectively 197, 656, and 668 as against 238, 664, and 683 last year leaving 185 pending on the 30th September. There were 4 cases before the Appellate Court, and all were disposed of. The cases were mostly money suits and the great majority of these related to sums of under Rs. 100. There were no suits for property exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value.

14. No special difficulties with respect to extradition were experienced. Eight persons were extradited to other Native States and eight were received.

15. The Central Jail is a good building with male and female wards and wards for under-trial prisoners, capable of holding 164 prisoners. It is well managed on the lines of British jails. The average daily number of prisoners confined in it during the year was 75. There were three deaths among the prisoners; 1 from cholera and 2 from pneumonia, otherwise their health was good throughout the year.

16. Thirty seven documents valued at Rs. 9,093 were registered during the year as against 50 documents valued at Rs. 2,683 last year.

17. The sanitation and lighting of the Chaoni and Jhalrapatan towns continued to be supervised by the Municipal Committees and were on the whole fairly satisfactory. The expenditure incurred was as usual defrayed partly from small fees but chiefly from grants made by the State. Small committees composed of the principal residents and controlled by the Tehsildars have been formed at each of the tehsil head-quarters to see to the sanitation of these district centres.

18. The monsoon of A.D. 1905 broke late and the rainfall was much below the average but it was on the whole fairly well distributed. Owing to the small amount received in the early part of the season the autumn crops of the year under report (1st October 1905 to 30th September 1906) were indifferent except in parts of the Chaumahla; while the general deficiency of the rainfall caused a substantial contraction of the land prepared for the spring crop sowings, especially of the valuable opium crop, and considerable anxiety began to be felt until in September a good fall of rain occurred, ranging from about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in Patan to $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches in Gangdhar, the southernmost district, which at once relieved the situation and averted the famine which seemed to threaten. The winter rains which usually come about the end of December were not received, and, although a fall varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to over one inch occurred in February and benefited the standing crops it came too late to do much good and the outturn of the wheat and gram was considerably below the

average. The outturn of the autumn and spring crops together was however sufficient for the requirements of the people and the higher prices which ruled compensated the cultivators to some extent for the deficiency of the produce.

Wages and
Labour.

19. Wages are reported to have remained stationary, but there was a large demand for labour on account of the construction of the Nagda-Muttra Railway and skilled masons and carpenters were able to demand and received higher wages.

The prices of food grains, especially of wheat and juar, of which the latter is the common staple food of the people, rose considerably owing to the scarcity which prevailed in other parts of Rajputana and which caused a large influx of immigrants and tempted the dealers to export largely.

Forests.

20. The so-called forests contain little good timber and are only grass and fuel preserves. During the year large quantities of grass were cut and stacked for the State animals and to meet the possible requirements of emigrant cattle which passed through Jhalawar in large numbers on their way to and from the pasture lands of Central India. Endeavours also were made by the District officials to induce the people to store grass and many of them did so when they heard that famine conditions prevailed in other parts of Rajputana. But, as a rule, pasturage is so abundant and the people are so occupied with their field operations in the months following the monsoon, when grass should be cut, that but few of them are prepared to give the time or trouble to collect grass.

Trade and
Manufacture.

21. The only industry of any importance is the manufacture of opium and that appears to be a declining industry. In the Chaumahla in normal seasons grain is produced in excess of local requirements, but a considerable quantity of wheat is usually imported from Kotah for the inhabitants of the Chaoni and Jhalrapatan towns.

Public Works.

The customs returns show that the chief imports during the year were cloth, groceries, sugar and gur and the exports grain, opium, cotton and hides.

22. The expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 29,630, of which Rs. 12,000 were expended on irrigation, Rs. 3,900 on civil buildings, and Rs. 3,800 on communications. The principal irrigation projects to which the grant made was devoted were the Singhpur-Bataoli Tank, and the lengthening of the bund and construction of ducts of the Mundliakheri Tank. Several of the metalled roads were repaired and surveys made for feeder roads to the railway stations of the Nagda-Muttra Railway line which are situated in Jhalawar.

Post Offices.

23. The number of Imperial Post Offices was six as in the previous year, and two temporary offices were opened for the convenience of the Railway employés.

General condi-
tion of the State
and People.

24. The deficiency of the monsoon following on a spring harvest which had been greatly damaged by severe frost undoubtedly hit the people hard, and had it not been for the construction of the Nagda-Muttra Railway, which offered a wide field of employment, the State would have been obliged to expand its public works programme to provide work for the poorer classes. As it was, the Railway was able to employ all the people of the State requiring work and also a large number of emigrants from Jaipur and other parts of Rajputana. The condition of the people, consequently, remained good and the land revenue statistics show that with the arrival of the monsoon of A. D. 1906 there has been a slight increase of the average area sown. Although the State escaped famine through the timely rainfall in September 1905 a very considerable subsidence of the sub-soil water occurred in all the districts. Most of the wells and all the tanks, except the Patan and Mundliakheri tanks in the vicinity of Jhalrapatan, dried up, and in the two tanks named only very little water remained. A large number of the pools in the rivers, which ordinarily contain sufficient water for the cattle in the hottest months of the year, also dried up and in many places throughout the State water was only obtainable at considerable distances from the villages and grazing grounds. The great inconvenience caused by this serious deficiency of water was further aggravated by the large droves of emigrant cattle which came into the State. As many of these as the existing pasturage could support were permitted to remain and the rest were passed on. Disease broke out among these cattle and, owing to the difficulty of segregating the diseased animals because of the few watering places, spread to the local cattle, but it was fortunately not

virulent and the mortality was not great. The condition of the State agricultural stock on the whole kept good and there has been a satisfactory increase in their numbers. The monsoon of A. D. 1906 received during the closing months of the year drew most of the people who were working on the Railway back to their villages. The autumn crops are good, the spring sowings have been completed and are above the average, and the people are hopeful of a favourable agricultural year.

25. The number of shops where country liquor was sold was 39 and the Excise. Excise revenue obtained from the sale contracts was about Rs. 4,900.

26. Owing to the change effected in the State administrative year the last Revenue and published accounts were for the Sambat year 1960 (1st August 1903 to 31st Finance. July 1904). The actual revenue and expenditure for the State year Sambat 1961 (1st August 1904 to 31st July 1905) together with the estimates and actuals for the State year Sambat 1962 (1st August 1905 to 30th September 1906) and the estimate for Sambat 1963 (1st October 1906 to 30th September 1907) are therefore given below :—

Heads.	Actuals for Sambat 1961. (1904-1905.)	Estimate for Sambat 1962 for 12 months. (1905-1906.)	Actuals for Sambat 1962 for 14 months.	Estimate for Sambat 1963. (1906-1907.)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance . . .	1,13,067	1,85,224	1,85,224	68,483
<i>Receipts.</i>				
1. Ordinary . . .	3,85,004	4,23,600	4,48,635	4,19,700
2. Extraordinary . . .	1,29,270	...	47,985	...
Total Receipts . . .	5,14,274	4,23,600	4,96,620	4,19,700
Grand Total . . .	6,27,341	6,08,824	6,81,844	4,88,183
<i>Expenditure.</i>				
1. Ordinary . . .	4,26,565	4,10,590	4,85,408	4,07,090
2. Extraordinary . . .	15,552	90,000	1,27,953	...
Total expenditure . . .	4,42,117	5,00,590	6,13,361	4,07,090
Closing Balance . . .	1,85,224	1,08,234	68,483	81,093

There was a balance at the beginning of the year 1904-1905 of Rs. 1,13,067, of which a little over one lakh was held in Government paper and the actual ordinary receipts, representing the gross revenue collected, amounted to Rs. 3,85,004 against Rs. 4,28,994 in the previous year. The decrease was due chiefly to the great damage caused by the severe frost in February 1905, to the opium and other spring crops which, besides causing a considerable shortage in the collection of arrears of revenue, necessitated, as previously mentioned, the grant of remissions aggregating to over Rs. 18,000, and also to the fact that the *Sisala* dues levied every second year, which amount roughly to some Rs. 11,000, were not payable that year. As the cash balance was very small and quite insufficient, temporary loans to the extent of Rs. 96,348, which are included under the heading extraordinary receipts in the abstract above, had to be taken for ordinary administrative purposes during the period that no land revenue was being received. The expenditure differed only slightly from the Budget estimate, the increase under the head "Miscellaneous" being due to the funeral expenses of His Highness' mother and of his relative Thakur Arjun Singh and to the cost of the deputation of Major Benn with the Raj Rana during His Highness' tour in Europe in 1904.

27. In 1905-1906 the temporary loans taken the previous year on which interest at 6 per cent was being paid were liquidated by the sale of the

Government $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent paper held by the State. The sale had been deferred in the hope that the value of the Government paper would rise to the figure at which it had been bought but, as it was, there was a slight loss over the transaction. As the first land revenue instalment is not due until after the middle of November the additional two months, August and September, included in this year's accounts brought practically no increase to the receipts except to a very small extent under customs. There was no great difference, therefore, between the estimates and the actuals except under the headings "Chargana Arrears" and "Judicial Fees and Fines." The recoveries under the former were, owing to the deficiency of the monsoon, considerably less than the estimate, but under the second there was a substantial increase in the amount of judicial fines collected due chiefly to a case of dishonest purchase of some valuable jewels belonging to a temple in which several well-to-do merchants were implicated and heavily fined. The effect on the revenue of the elimination of certain waste lands from the cultivators' holdings and of the adjustment made in the lands classed as wet appears to have been made too much of when the estimates were prepared, but it is still satisfactory to note that, in spite of the restricted sowings of the spring crops, the outturn of the autumn crops, which had covered a larger area than usual, combined with the rise in prices, enabled the land revenue collections to exceed the first estimate. The increase in expenditure was due almost entirely to the change made in the State year which has resulted in the accounts extending over a period of 14 months while the estimates were prepared for twelve months. There was, however, an actual but unavoidable increase under the head 'Stables' owing to the great rise in the price of grain.

28. The estimated receipts for 1906-1907 are Rs. 4,19,700 and the expenditure about Rs. 4,07,100, leaving a closing balance of about Rs. 81,000. Economy is being rigidly exercised and in view of the depression, following the great loss of population in the famine of 1899-1900, from which the State is still suffering, and the several bad seasons since received, it is satisfactory that the State is not in debt. Until the State is favoured with a series of good agricultural years and there is an increase of population which will cause the land revenue to expand, it will be difficult to make the receipts do much more than balance the expenditure.

Public Health.

29. The public health was on the whole good throughout the year. A sharp outbreak of cholera, attributed to Marwari emigrants returning from Central India through Jhalawar to their homes, occurred in the Chaoni and Jhalrapatan towns and in some villages in Gangdhar, but it was prevented from spreading and the number of deaths reported was under 200. The State remained free of plague throughout the year.

Education.

30. The number of schools, including a girls' school at the Chaoni, was ten, all of which, except the High School, are primary schools. From the High School, which teaches up to the Matriculation Standard of the Allahabad University, 5 boys were sent up during the year for the Entrance Examination and 4 passed.

Education is given free and the Darbar is doing its best to push and extend it, but the people in the districts remain profoundly indifferent to the advantages of education and very few agriculturists will send their children to the school to be taught. The average daily attendance at the schools was 423, about the same as last year. An additional master was entertained in the Chaoni High School in accordance with the recommendation made by the Principal, Government College, Ajmer, when he inspected that Institution in February 1905, and the total expenditure for the 14 months was Rs. 8,104.

Miscellaneous.
Railway.

31. The construction of the Nagda-Muttra Railway has progressed rapidly and it is expected that the section which passes through Jhalawar territory will be open for traffic about the beginning of April 1907.

Archæology.

32. The site of the ruins at Chandrabhaga was cleared and the petty repairs to the old temples suggested by the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Bombay, were executed.

A. D. BANNERMAN, *Major,*
Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar.

Kishangarh.

The year under report was particularly noteworthy from the fact that His Highness the Maharaja was invested with ruling powers during the year. His Highness made an extended tour through his State, inspecting offices and visiting Famine and Irrigation works, and the garnet and other mines, and thus acquainted himself with the working of the administration in the districts. In April 1906 the Council was reorganized, more members being appointed and their duties and powers defined. The change is said to be popular, and should work well. Rao Bahadur Syam Sunder Lal, C.I.E., after a long and meritorious service as Member of Council and Diwan for over twenty years, retired on pension in October 1906. As he had for many years ably and faithfully held the threads of administration in all departments in his hands, his departure, on pension, naturally caused a void it was difficult to fill, but His Highness the Maharaja, loyally assisted by his Council, has applied himself with energy and success to carry on the administration.

2. Some advance has been made in Survey and Settlement, but these operations have been hampered by the hard times that prevailed during the early part of the year under review. For the same cause the commutation of mounted service has progressed but slowly during the year. So far about one-third of the Jagirdars have accepted or applied for commutation. With better times the Jagirdars may find it to their advantage to commute.

The reorganization of the army and the reform of the Police are matters engaging the attention of the Darbar.

The monsoon of 1905 was a failure, and famine ensued, but the rains of 1906 were timely, and saved the situation. The Kharif crops were good and the Rabi is very promising.

As regards trade and manufactures, the Somyag Cotton Mills did very well during the year. It is expected that the weaving branch will soon be opened.

When the rains failed in 1905, emigration was resorted to by the people at an early stage. Over 18,000 persons temporarily left the State, but nearly all returned by the following July. Of nearly 60,000 livestock that were taken away by the agriculturists some 7,000 perished, and the rest returned.

The Agricultural Banks appear to have done little business during the year.

The famine caused by the failure of the rains of 1905 was ably met by the State administration under the guidance of the Diwan, Rai Bahadur Syam Sunder Lal, who may be regarded as almost a famine expert. As already noted, emigration of men and cattle wisely began as early as July 1905. Gratuitous relief was also wisely instituted as early as August. Test works were started in September. By October famine conditions were established. Takavi was given to poor Jagirdars and agriculturists, and artisans received loans to enable them to carry on their crafts. Destitute females were provided with spinning wheels and paid for the yarn they made, and the Bohras were financed. Relief works, mostly connected with irrigation, were opened about the middle of December. The total expenditure on famine exceeded a lakh irrespective of generous contribution of Rs. 20,000 from the Indian People's Famine Trust.

The actual income for the Sambat year 1962, including an opening balance of Rs. 1,64,297 and a loan of Rs. 1,58,740, was Rs. 7,66,120-6-9. The total expenditure, plus that on famine, came to Rs. 6,83,708, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 82,412-1-9.

The year under report has been free from any epidemic.

C. HERBERT, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Resident, Jaipur.

Alwar.

1. Owing to the dates of the commencement and conclusion of the financial year of the Alwar State having been changed from the 1st September ^{Introductory.} Change in the ^{period covered} by the Report.

up to the 31st August to the 1st November up to the 31st October and the Administrative year, which formerly covered the period from the 1st April to the 31st March, having been made coincident with the financial year, the Administration Report for 1905-06 covers a period of nineteen months commencing on the 1st April 1905 and ending on the 31st October 1906.

Form of the Report.

2. As the Alwar Darbar have not, in preparing the Report, chosen to frame the same on the lines indicated in the Government of India's orders on the subject, although these were communicated to them and observance therewith requested, I have, in this review, attempted to extract, as far as this is possible from the insufficient and indifferently presented facts given in the Report, information under the various heads under which the Government of India require such information to be represented for their consideration.

General and Political.

3. *Alwar State*.—Area 3,228 square miles.

Population.—According to the Census of 1901, 828,500 souls.

Gross Revenue based on the averages of the past five years, Rs. 30,50,000. No tribute is paid to Government nor to any State.

The present Chief is His Highness Maharaja Sewai Jey Singh Bahadur, who was born on the 14th June, 1882, and invested with ruling powers, subject to control in certain matters, on the 10th December 1903. He is a Kachwaha Rajput of the Naruka clan and is married to the sister of the present Maharaja of Kishangarh, a Rathor Rajput. He has no heir natural or adopted.

Changes of Political Agents.

4. The following officers held charge of the Alwar Agency during the period covered by the Report :—

Major P. T. A. Spence, I.A., from the 1st April 1905 to the 7th December 1905.

Major J. L. Kaye, I.A., from the 8th December 1905 to the 31st October 1906.

Visitors of Distinction.

5. The following persons of distinction visited Alwar :—

His Excellency Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief in India, during April 1905.

The Honourable Mr. E. G. Colvin, Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, in September 1905.

Captain Lord Crichton, D.S.O., and Lady Crichton during January 1906.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kishangarh in March 1906.

His Highness the Raja of Nabha (*incognito*) in March 1906.

Occurrences.

6. His Highness the Maharaja accompanied by the ladies of the palace and a large retinue proceeded to Hardwar in April 1906, and was there invested with the sacred thread. A sum of Rs. 40,000 was set aside to cover the expenditure connected with this ceremony. In November 1906 His Highness had a serious fall while playing polo. This caused a fracture of the collar-bone, in consequence of which the Alwar Polo team took part in none of the cold weather tournaments of 1905-1906.

7. His Highness spent the greater portion of the winter months of 1905-1906 in camp. The greater part of the time was devoted to sport and general touring, but a portion was spent in making personal enquiries into questions connected with Famine Administration.

His Highness paid the following visits :—

To Mount Abu in May and June 1905.

To Rawal Pindi in December 1905, where he attended the *manœuvres* held before His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as an extra A. D. C. to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

To Hardwar in April 1906.

To Mount Abu in May and June 1906.

To Bombay, Poona and Ratlam in September 1906.

Maharaja's tours and visits.

8. Between January and March 1906, I toured through almost every Political Agent's portion of the State and visited the Nimrana Estate. On two occasions I joined the Maharaja in camp, thus obtaining better opportunities of making his acquaintance and studying his character and methods.

My tours enabled me to learn the physical nature of the State, to make the acquaintance of the district officials, to see the condition of the people and to learn their wants, to inspect the conditions of agriculture and cattle, to advise on measures of Famine Relief, to inspect Famine Test and Relief works, public offices, such as tahsil and Police offices, and public institutions such as schools, to visit some of the forts and note their condition, to see something of the irregular forces and to form my own opinion of the Raja of Nimrana and of the condition of the State generally.

The information which I then obtained and the views which I then formed will be noticed below when discussing the allusions made to these subjects in the Report.

9. Though certain changes which occurred in the official personnel of the State are alluded to in Part I of the Report, no appendix showing the changes which took place during the period has been attached thereto.

The change of chief importance which took place during the period under review was the amalgamation of His Highness the Maharaja's own office, known as the Mahakma Alia Huzuri, with the office of the Members of the State Council. This change was made with the concurrence and sanction of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

To clearly explain the nature of the change, it is necessary to allude briefly to the form of the Administration of the State in 1903, prior to the investiture of the present Chief with ruling powers.

During the minority of His Highness the Maharaja from 1892 to 1903 the Executive Administration of the Alwar State was vested in the hands of the Members of Council, subject to the general control and advice of the Political Agent in regard to all matters of importance.

The Political Agent in practice became the chief executive power in the State, he presided at the meetings of the State Council, to him the Members of Council referred matters and from him they received orders. On the investiture of the Maharaja with ruling powers, the State Council remained as before but the power exercised by the Political Agent passed to the Maharaja and all references formerly made to the Political Agent by the Members of Council were subsequently made to His Highness, who carried on correspondence with the State Council in the same manner as the Political Agent had previously done.

The practical consequence of this system was that the records of the Mahakma Alia Huzuri and those of the Council Office were in great part duplicates of each other. The maintenance of the separate large clerical establishments of the two offices was expensive and the necessity for the existence of the two separate offices seemed doubtful. A change appeared advisable and this took the form of amalgamating the two offices into one chief State office. This office has retained the name of His Highness' office and is known as the Mahakma Alia Huzuri.

In connection with this change the number of Members of Council was augmented from three to four and the various branches of the administration entrusted to each member were to some extent redistributed. As regards their control of the joint office each Member of Council is held to be a Secretary to the Maharaja, but in their executive capacity as Members of the State Council their powers remain much as they were before.

This change had been in operation for some four months of the period under report and as having conduced to greater despatch of work, appeared to have justified its conception.

The post of Agency Surgeon was held by Captain F. A. Smith, I.M.S., from April to November 1905, by Major P. P. Kilkelly, I.M.S., for a short period in November and December 1905 and by Major W. E. Scott Moncrieff, I.M.S., from December 1905 till the 31st October 1906.

Dewan Bahadur Munshi Balmokand Das, C.I.E., for many years Senior Member of the State Council, was granted leave in July 1905 and, while on leave, accepted an appointment outside the Alwar State thereby severing his

connection therewith. His place as Senior Member of Council was filled by the selection of Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Hamid-uz-Zafar Khan who had previously been a Member of Council in the Bikaner State and prior to his selection, Junior Member of the Mahakma Khas, Jodhpur State.

State Secretary.

In connection with the formation of the new Mahakma Alia Huzuri, already alluded to, the appointment of State Secretary to His Highness was abolished and the incumbent, Munshi Jagmohanlal, was transferred from that post to that of Superintendent General of the new office.

Accountant-General.

As the work of reorganising the State Accounts Department showed no better progress towards a satisfactory conclusion than as mentioned in my predecessor's review of the Report for that year it had in the preceding year it was decided to dispense with the further services of Babu Brajendralal De who reverted to British Service. He left the service of the State in October 1906, having held the appointment of Accountant-General for three years. No successor had been selected in his place up to the close of the period under report.

State Engineer.

Captain A.-ff. Garrett, R.E., resigned his appointment as State Engineer in July 1905 and reverted to British Service. He was succeeded by Mr. N. O'Gorman who, after serving for one year on probation, was confirmed as State Engineer in August 1906.

Forest Officer.

On the expiration of the period for which his services had been lent to the State, in connection with the reorganisation of the Forest Department, Mr. G. O. Coombs, Forest Officer, reverted to British Service in September 1905. The post of Forest Officer was filled up by the selection of a local man.

Chief Revenue Officer.

The Revenue administration was formerly in the charge of two Deputy Collectors, Munshi Amar Singh and Pandit Brij Nath, who respectively had charge of the Western and Eastern districts into which the State was divided for this purpose. The former having elected for service in the Bharatpur State and the latter having died, it was decided to abolish the dual control and to appoint a single Chief Revenue Officer for the future, for this post choice fell on Lala Ganga Sahai, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab and lately Settlement Officer in Kurram. He joined the service of the State in July 1906.

Tazim.

10. The honour of Tazim was conferred by the Darbar on Munshi Jagmohan Lal, then State Secretary to His Highness.

Administration of the land.

11. The information under this head will be found on pages 3 and 4 of the Report and is fairly complete.

Current Settlement.

The current settlement, made under the supervision of Mr. O'Dwyer, I.C.S., had been in force for six years. Owing to a succession of indifferent harvests arrears of land revenue and miscellaneous demands to the amount of Rs. 2,76,600 were outstanding at the commencement of the period under report. Owing to the famine conditions which obtained during the autumn of 1905, and first-half of 1906, considerable suspensions of revenue had to be granted both in respect of the Kharif harvest collections of 1905, and of the rabi harvest collections of 1906, these suspensions aggregated Rs. 9,42,800. The total amount due as land and miscellaneous revenue to the State by the cultivators at the end of the period under report was Rs. 12,14,200.

Fairness of the assessment.

12. I have no reason to believe that the cultivators have, in years of ordinary agricultural conditions, any difficulty in paying the assessments fixed, nor have I heard that coercive processes are at all generally resorted to for the recovery of the land revenue. On the other hand the facts that the total cultivated area, in spite of indifferent seasons, has increased since settlement by 9 per centum, including land left fallow, and that, even during a period in a large part of which famine conditions obtained, the total area of land transferred by mortgage, sale and gift aggregated only 1,813 bighas, which represents a percentage of but '012 of the total area cultivated in the previous year, seem to prove that the assessment is not an unfair one. The actual area of waste broken up during the period reported on is not stated but was probably quite insignificant in amount.

Boundary disputes.

13. The number of cases of disputed boundaries was 39 and all but 7 of these were decided. Owing to Settlement Operations being current in the adjoining Gurgaon district of the Punjab, the verification, connected therewith, of the boundaries of State villages with those of the adjoining villages of

that district has naturally led to certain entries in the State Settlement records being made the subjects of dispute.

14. A sum of Rs. 1,34,540 was distributed in takavi advances. Advances Takavi. were mostly granted to replace cattle which died during the famine and to supply seed grain. There can be little doubt that a portion of these advances were utilized for purchasing food grain during the period of scarcity. A portion of the sums advanced was expended on protective irrigation, 52 new wells were sunk and 173 old wells repaired.

15. Owing to unfavourable agricultural conditions the total area (892,468 Area under bighas=5,35,480 acres) under cultivation represented only sixty per cent. of cultivation. that cultivated in the previous year, and the crop sown on much of this reduced area failed to mature. The percentage of failure is not given in the report, but from the Final Famine Report this appears to have been about 50 per cent. of the crop sown on unirrigated soils.

16. No remissions of revenue are reported to have been given.

17. *Legislation.*—The laws in force in the Alwar State are not given in Appendix form, as laid down by the Government of India, but are mentioned on page 19 of the Report. The only British India Enactments adopted in full for use in the State are the Indian Penal Code and the Police Act. The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure are followed to some extent. The State has its own Revenue Code, Stamp and Municipal Acts and Forest Law. No new legislation is reported to have been introduced during the period under report.

Remissions.
Protection.
Laws.

18. *Military Forces.*—These consist of one Regiment of Imperial Service Cavalry, 750 Irregular Cavalry (comprised of the 2nd Lancers (one squadron) the Resalas and Jagir sawars), one Regiment of Imperial Service Infantry, 1,600 Irregular Infantry (comprised of the Bakhtawar Paltan and Fort guards) and 175 artillery men.

19. The Imperial Service Infantry was employed on active service in China in 1900.

Military Forces.
Imperial
Service Troops.

The Imperial Service Troops are of excellent material and would be quite efficient if up to strength, better equipped and better mounted. The sanctioned strength of these regiments is, Cavalry 600 men and 584 horses and Infantry 926 men. At the end of the period under report the numbers in the ranks were stated to be 551 men and 544 horses and 876 men, respectively, as compared with 584 men and 869 men, respectively, in the previous year. The Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, reports that many of the horses of the Cavalry can no longer be considered serviceable and that more, and a better class of remounts are necessary to make the Regiment really efficient. More money also requires to be spent on saddlery and equipment generally. These defects may to some extent be attributed to the burden thrown on the finances of the State by famine and to an attempt to meet the increased cost of compensating the men for dearness of provisions by short recruiting.

20. A transport train is maintained for each of the regiments. This transport consisted of 213 men 596 ponies and mules and 97 carts in October 1906.

21. Owing to the period covered by this Report extending over 19 months and the fact that compensation for dearness of provisions had to be granted to the Imperial Service Troops during the famine, the cost of the maintenance of these troops amounted to Rs. 5,55,128. The cost of the Imperial Service troops per annum therefore works out to just over 3½ lakhs of rupees.

22. In September 1906, cholera broke out in the Imperial Service Infantry, but the regiment was promptly moved out into cholera camp and only 14 deaths occurred, otherwise the health of these troops was good.

Health of
Imperial Ser-
vice Troops.

23. As Appendix III of the form of Annual Report approved by the Government of India has not been attached in this Report, I cannot state the numbers of the Irregular Troops with certainty. These I believe to consist roughly as stated above of 2,625 of all ranks.

24. Of the Irregular Cavalry only 70 men are properly equipped and drilled as regular troops, the remainder use native saddles and a miscellaneous collection of old arms. They are mostly used as mounted messengers and as a fighting unit are a negligible quantity.

Infantry.

25. Of the Irregular Infantry some 600 are formed into one regiment called the Bakhtawar Paltan. These men have uniform in name but appear mostly clothed in the ragged remains of what once was uniform. They are equipped with old Enfield rifles and long bayonets, and consist mostly of old men who have but a slight acquaintance with the drill ground. They are used for guard purposes and are probably little more efficient than the ordinary village choukidar.

The remainder of the Irregular Infantry form the fort garrisons (Alwar is proud of its forts because the country was in old days known as that of the 52 forts). These men have no uniform and are armed with a country sword and occasionally an old match lock. Their appointments are more or less hereditary. They seem to prefer residence in their homes to living in the forts. These men do not constitute a menace to the peace of the empire owing to their militarism.

Artillery.

26. The men of the artillery, which includes a horse battery, are the heroes of the Alwar State forces, for to their lot it falls to fire salutes, from the 272 pieces of ordnance possessed by the State, probably the most hazardous duty which the State army is called on to perform. The guns are obsolete in pattern and, as a rule, unmounted; some few, however, are propped up against the mud walls of some of the famous forts whose ramparts are, by the action of nature, assisted by the want of repairs, gradually crumbling into the ditches by which they are surrounded.

Cost of irregular troops.

27. The cost of maintaining these irregular troops is not stated in the Report, but, from the figures given in the State budget, it appears that this amounts to some Rs. 2,75,000 a year.

Police Force.

28. *Police.*—The Police force consisted at the end of the period under report of 875 of all grades, this being 65 under the fixed strength of 940. In the previous year the force was up to strength.

Though as noticed in the review of the Report for 1904-1905, the Government of India tendered advice to the Darbar to increase the number of Inspectors from 2 to 5 men, and to augment the numbers of Deputy Inspectors and slightly increase the salaries of the latter, no changes in these respects were made.

The force is armed with batons and for special occasions one or two swords are kept for use at each Police Post.

Cost of Police.

The cost of maintaining the force during the period under report amounted to Rs. 1,66,422.

Efficiency of the Police.

29. I am unable to subscribe to the opinion that the reorganisation of the State Police force in 1904 has markedly improved its efficiency, though the Inspectors, who are lent servants of the Punjab Government, have the reputation of being capable men. My tours have shown me that supervision is slack, Police Posts being frequently left unvisited and uninspected by the senior officers of the force for more than a year at a time. The Deputy Inspectors in charge of Police Stations do little or no touring in the districts in their charge and cases are neither well nor speedily investigated. The reputation of the force for corruption and bullying is a bad one and popular opinion on this subject receives some corroboration from the fact that recently many of the Thanedars have hurriedly left the State with a view to escaping prosecution for malpractices.

The condition of the Police force cannot therefore be considered satisfactory. The fact is to some extent to be accounted for by the introduction into the force, in connection with the reorganisation scheme, of a considerable number of men trained in British India. Many of these men had an indifferent past record and some had previously been dismissed from British service. As foreigners the Darbar had no permanent hold on them and their selection seems to have been unfortunate. Moreover, the Superintendent of Police, a retired Government Servant, was not sufficiently active to control the working of the Police away from Alwar city.

Education of Police.

30. In spite of the fact that the Police force has to a large extent been recruited from outside the State, the standard of education is low, as only 260 members of the force are reported to be able to read and write.

31. The registration of the members of the criminal tribes residing in the Alwar State has now, I understand, been completed. Registration of Criminal Tribes.

32. The ratio of the Police at full strength to the total population and area of the State is one Police unit to every 881 souls and to every 343 square miles. Ratio to area and population.

33. The working of the Police is illustrated by the statistics recorded in tabulated form in Appendices II, III and IV attached to the Report. Working of the Police.

34. *Criminal Justice*.—The constitution and number of the criminal courts remained the same as in the previous year. These are— Criminal Courts.

The Supreme Court (the State Council),

The Sessions Court,

The Court of the District Magistrate,

The Court of the Tahsildars, and

The Courts of the Honorary Magistrates.

The total number of cases pending at the commencement of the period was 135 and the number of cases instituted during the same was 3,815.

Of the above 3,950 cases 3,772 were disposed of and 178 were pending decision on the 31st October 1906.

Appeals were preferred in 983 cases, of these 111 remained undecided at the close of the period.

35. On page 18 of the Report will be found a tabular Statement showing the details of serious crime committed during the period. This shows that there were 356 cases of this nature in which 634 persons were implicated, a very noticeable increase in serious crime when compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year, *i.e.*, 79 cases in which 185 persons were implicated. Serious Crime.

36. *Civil Justice*.—No changes occurred in the number or constitution of the Civil Courts. Civil Courts.

In their original jurisdiction, the Courts of the District Judge, of the Civil Judge and of the Assistant Civil Judge disposed of 2,707 cases out of the 3,273, pending from the previous year or instituted during the period under report, a balance of 566 cases remaining undisposed of.

The aggregate value of the suits instituted in the abovementioned courts was Rs. 4,01,110.

In addition to the above, the courts of the Tehsildars, in the exercise of their civil jurisdiction, disposed of 2,416 cases, leaving a balance of 353 cases for future disposal.

37. On the Revenue side, 3,650 cases were disposed of by the Revenue Court and 2,752 cases by the Tehsil Courts, the balance of undisposed-of cases in these Courts being respectively 340 cases and 249 cases. The value of the cases instituted in these Courts on the Revenue side amounted to Rs. 1,64,934. Revenue Courts.

38. On the Civil Appellate side the Court of the State Council disposed of 644 cases, the balance undisposed of by them being 34 cases; the District Judge disposed of 597 cases and had 69 cases pending in his Court at the end of the period: the Civil Judge disposed of 148 cases and had 34 cases undisposed of: and the Revenue Court dealt with 152 appeals and had a balance of 68 cases to dispose of. Civil and Revenue Appeals.

39. I make no comparison with the corresponding figures given in the Report for the year 1904-1905, as owing to the Report under review dealing with a period of 19 months, no such comparisons can suitably be made. Comparison.

40. The details in regard to applications for execution of decrees, recorded in Appendix VIII attached to the Report, are of interest, as showing that the number of applications of this nature received by the various Civil Courts during the 19 months covered by the Report were less than those received during the preceding 12 months. An explanation of the reason is to be found in the fact that the Alwar Darbar suspended during the prevalence of famine conditions the execution of decrees passed against agriculturists. Execution of Decrees.

41. The figures given in the last columns of Appendices VII and IX attached to the Report, showing the average duration of original and appeal cases, prove that with the exception of the Court of the State Council, for which no figures are given, all Civil Courts showed greater expedition in the disposal of cases than they did during the preceding 12 months. Duration of cases.

Service of
processes.

42. In connection with the working of the Courts a novel departure of importance, not alluded to in the Report deserves notice. This was the adoption by the Alwar Darbar of reciprocal treatment in the service of processes with Courts in British India. Process fees are no longer demanded by the Darbar in respect of processes issued by British Courts which are served in the State, or by British Courts in respect of processes issued by the State Courts which are served in British India.

Criticism of the
Courts.

43. Before turning from considering the administration of justice in the Alwar State, I must remark that, though the work of the Sessions Court and District Judge continued to command the confidence of the people, so much so that Khan Bahadur Din Muhammad Khan, the presiding judge, was considered by the people as the embodiment of integrity and justice, the work of the subordinate Courts generally failed to command popular approbation.

Extradition.
Art.

44. The working of Extradition rules, during the period under report, is not alluded to, the fact that 11 criminals arrested in the State were made over to Foreign Courts being only briefly alluded to. Little friction arose in this connection and I can record that generally the rules worked well and demands made both on and by the Alwar State in matters of extradition were satisfactorily complied with.

Prisons.

45. The only Jail in the State is that situated at the capital. The accommodation, though still somewhat limited, has been enlarged by the construction of two extra barracks, while some of the worksheds have now been closed at the sides with iron bars, thereby making these available for use as extra dormitories when over-crowding may occur.

The charge of the Jail remained for almost the whole of the period with Mr. McGrath, a lent officer of the United Provinces Jail Department. He continued to work well: but, owing to quarrels among the subordinate staff, the discipline maintained was not always quite satisfactory.

The Jail manufactures showed some improvement, especially in the carpet-making branch; a Bakery was started at the Jail during the period under report and bread is now supplied therefrom to the public.

The receipts from Jail labour amounted to Rs. 11,195. The total cost of the Jail is not stated.

The average daily number of prisoners again showed a serious increase, being 478 as compared with an average of 400 during the preceding 12 months. These numbers include under-trial prisoners as well as convicts, the average of the former being 39 per diem. The health of the Jail population was generally satisfactory. One convict managed to escape but was rearrested. One convict suffered the death penalty by hanging, an event so unusual at Alwar that, as I was informed by the Superintendent of the Jail, it brought on a regular nervous epidemic among the prisoners.

Registration.

46. Details as to the Registration work done is given on page 19 of the Report and in Appendices XI and XII. These call for no special comment.

Municipalities.

47. *Municipal Administration*.—No change occurred in the number of Municipalities which, as before, stood at eight.

Municipal funds are derived from Octroi dues, *parao* and slaughter-house fees. The total income of the Municipalities for the period under report is not stated and no details in this respect are available, as Appendix XVI of the form approved by the Government of India has not been attached to the Report.

Owing to short imports during the period of famine and to the Darbar having exempted grain from Octroi taxation during the period of scarcity, the income from Octroi duty was some Rs. 14,000 less than during the preceding 12 months. The Municipalities held a balance of about Rs. 30,000 to credit on the 31st October 1906.

As noticed in the review of the Report for 1904-1905 the Agency Surgeon was formerly *ex-officio* President of the Municipality at the capital of the State. This practice had much to recommend it as, apart from questions of sanitation and health generally; provisions against the introduction and spread of plague frequently require consideration. The practice was, unfortunately as I consider, discontinued in November 1905, when Captain Smith, I.M.S., ceased to be Agency Surgeon, and, in spite of my advocating a renewal of the practice, the Darbar have not thought fit to nominate either of Captain

Smiths' two successors in the post of Agency Surgeon to the Presidency of the Municipality.

I have heard no complaints as to the working of the Municipalities.

48. The rainfall during the monsoon period of 1905 was scanty and far below the average, only 7.64 inches of rain falling between the 1st June and the end of September. The winter rainfall of 1905-1906 was sufficient to sustain the somewhat scanty spring crops and the monsoon rains of 1906 commenced early, fell abundantly and continued late, the rainfall between the 1st June and 30th September amounting to 25.47 inches. Production and distribution.
Rainfall.

49. The Rabi crop of 1905, which promised to be a record spring crop, unfortunately suffered from excessive cold, but was, on the whole, a more than average crop. Crops.

The Kharif crop of 1905 was cultivated on a restricted area, owing to drought, the crop sown on unirrigated soils generally failed and the harvest was a very poor one. Scarcity was pronounced and severe famine feared. Fodder was as scanty as grain and both men, especially the menial classes, and cattle suffered. The history of this scarcity and the steps taken to alleviate distress have been dealt with at length in a Famine Report, so I do not propose to recapitulate these here. It is sufficient to record that the measures taken were efficient in preserving human life, but the mortality among cattle ruled high, a loss which must affect the agricultural population adversely for some years to come.

Owing to the failure of the autumn rains the area sown with the Rabi crop of 1906 was also much restricted. Luckily rain fell in the early months of 1906, which caused the scanty crops sown to give satisfactory results in outturn and, by stimulating the growth of pasturage, served to save many head of cattle which would otherwise inevitably have perished. The Kharif harvest of 1906 was, in consequence of the abundant rainfall of June and July 1906, cultivated on a largely increased area and, owing to favourable rainfall in September, the prospects both of that crop and for the spring sowings to follow seemed at the close of the period to be of the brightest.

50. The Report contains no allusion to the rates of wages and labour. During the famine period labour was naturally far in excess of demand and wages ruled low. Wages and labour.

51. The information given in Appendix XIV, attached to the Report, as to the prices of the staple food grains, is of little value for purposes of comparison, as the figures recorded are for March 1905 and for October 1906 instead of for the corresponding month of different years. Prices of food grains.

52. The two trained Forest Officials, Mr. Coombs, the Forest Officer, and Mool Raj, the Senior Ranger, both left the service of the State during the period dealt with in the Report. There is now no scientifically trained Forest Official in the State. Forest Officers.

53. The area under the Forest Department remained the same as in the year 1904-1905, i.e., 367 square miles.

Nine Forests were demarcated.

Forest bye-laws for the protection of the forests were framed and brought into force. Demarcation.
Protection.

There were 1,634 offences against Forest Laws in respect of illicit grazing.

Four cases of forest fires occurred and an area of 800 acres was destroyed thereby. Offences.
Forest fires.

Owing to the scanty rainfall of the year commencing April 1905 and ending March 1906, natural regeneration was poor. Reproduction.

54. Details of the removal of forest-produce, of leases granted, etc., are given on pages 11 and 12 of the Report. Fodder.

It will be noticed that during the famine period, the demand for grass fodder was very large. Over 500,000 maunds of grass were cut and collected, the balance of which in stock in October 1906 amounted to 113,900 maunds.

The Forests played an important rôle in the relief of famine, by providing work for a large body of labourers, who would otherwise have been forced to seek work on the Famine Relief Works opened by the Darbar, and by supplying grass fodder and leaves for the support of cattle. Unfortunately the cutting and storing of grass was not done at the right time, as most of the grass was

cut after it had already dried and lost its nourishing qualities, consequently the fodder was indifferent in quality and, as I personally saw, the village cattle, even when in a state of emaciation, would hardly eat it. It is to be hoped that the lesson taught by the late famine will in future lead to more attention being given to the cutting of grass at the proper season and storage of fodder.

55. The financial results of the working of the Forest Department were as under:—

	Rs.
Revenue	1,08,056
Expenditure	76,465
Net Income	<u>31,591</u>

These figures are taken from the State Budget, but are hardly a fair representation of the working of the Forest Department, as no credit is given to the Department for timber, fuel, charcoal, bamboos or grass supplied to other Departments of the State. Unless the system of book-debits and book-credits, in respect of the value of Forest produce supplied to other Departments, is introduced, the true financial results of the working of the State Forest will remain unknown.

56. The working of quarries in the State is also entrusted to the Forest Department. It is stated in the Report that eight new quarries were opened during the period, but no other details in regard to these are vouchsafed.

From the State Budget for 1906-1907 it appears that the income received from the working of quarries amounted to Rs. 6,244 as against an expenditure of Rs. 1,263. At the end of the year 1904-1905 there were 126 quarries being worked, so the income derived per quarry is but small.

57. The portion of the Report (pages 8 and 9) dealing with trade and manufactures is very brief.

It is stated that the Hydraulic Cotton Press and Ginning Machine, for the working of which a royalty of Rs. 3,000 per annum is paid to the Darbar, dealt with pressing of 5,272 bales, weighing 25,730 maunds, and the cleaning of 26,489 maunds of cotton. The corresponding figures for the preceding twelve months were 7,458 bales, weighing 36,358 maunds, and 52,686 maunds respectively. The Press was only worked for seven months, owing to the prevalence of famine and the shortness of the cotton crop.

The prices of cotton were normal, ruling from Rs. 14 to Rs. 19 per maund.

58. As during the year 1904-1905, the contract for the manufacture of saltpetre was leased for Rs. 725 per annum, figures to show the quantity manufactured are not available.

59. The report of the working of the Public Works Department deals only with the period from the 1st September 1905 to the 31st October 1906.

The Budget allotment for the fourteen months came to Rs. 5,57,350, whereas the expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,41,195 or Rs. 1,16,155 less than the sums allotted. This financial statement does not, however, represent the true state of things, as bills to the amount of Rs. 1,25,000 for works completed were unadjusted at the close of the year, the reason for this apparently curious anomaly being that the cash balance in the State Treasury was so low at the end of the financial year that the bills of the Public Works Department could not be met.

From Appendix XV attached to the Report it will be seen that the main heads of expenditure, and amounts expended under each main head, were—

	Rs.
(a) Civil buildings	1,38,884
(b) Medical buildings	87,203
(c) Irrigation	52,988
(d) Communications	74,988

Under head (a) the only Civil buildings alluded to in the Report are the additions to the Alwar Jail at a cost of Rs. 19,588. A very large proportion

of the total expenditure on Civil buildings was incurred on alterations and additions to His Highness the Maharaja's Palaces.

Under head (b) almost the whole of the expenditure was incurred on the construction of the Alexandra Hospital (Rs. 85,595). A sum of Rs. 1,39,020 has so far been expended on the building of this hospital, and although in the Report it is stated "that the work is progressing very steadily and the completion is in sight," I understand that it is unlikely to be completed for another three years.

Under head (c) the only large irrigation project completed was the Agar dam on which Rs. 36,164 were expended.

The expenditure under head (d) requires no special consideration, repairs to existing roads accounting for the bulk of the same. But apart from the Public Works figures, considerable sums for the construction and improvement of roads were debited against the Famine Relief Budget. From this budget a sum of Rs. 58,820 was paid for road-making carried out through the Public Works Department.

60. The working of the Post Office is not mentioned in the Report. The Post Office. Post Offices are worked under the postal unity system. A new telegraph office was opened in the State at Tijara.

The value of service labels supplied free to the Alwar State was, as before, Rs. 6,000 per annum.

61. The general condition of the State is undoubtedly satisfactory. Owing General condition to the income of the State depending almost entirely on land revenue, the finances naturally suffered in a time of famine when revenue collections had to be suspended in part. The expenditure of the period considerably exceeded the income. The Reserve Fund invested in Government Promissory Notes, which stood at Rs. 52,55,800 at the commencement of the period, was reduced to Rs. 48,55,800 and a debt of Rs. 6,24,000 was incurred in respect of money borrowed to meet current expenditure. Still, if favourable agricultural conditions are experienced during the next few harvests, the sums which represent suspensions of revenue will be collected. Financial position.

62. The late famine, except in regard to the mortality amongst livestock, Famine. cannot be said to have had a very marked effect on the people. Throughout the period of scarcity there was no panic. Emigration was small and nearly all the emigrants have since returned to their homes. The self-reliance and cheerfulness of the population generally was astonishing and their power of supporting famine surprising. The contraction of trade was a natural sequence of famine conditions.

63. The figures representing the livestock statistics, given in Appendix XVI attached to the Report, are those for the year 1904 and consequently of no value. The livestock return attached to the Final Famine Report shows that the decrease in livestock between 1904 and 1906 amounted to 283,662 head of all kinds, or roughly 27 per cent. Livestock.

64. Though plague was prevalent in the early summer of 1905, when 4,715 deaths were due to this disease, and there was a small outbreak of Cholera in the early autumn of 1906, the death-rate, considering that famine caused the usual concomitant increase of bowel diseases and malarial fevers were very prevalent in the autumn of 1906, was not abnormally high. The general birth-rate, however, was decidedly low. As Appendix XXIV of the form of Annual Report prescribed by the Government of India has not been attached to the Report the ratio per mille of deaths and births cannot be stated. For comparison the figures and ratios of the preceding 12 months are given below :—

		YEAR. 1904-1905.		19 MONTHS. 1905-1906.	
		Number.	Ratio per mille.		
Alwar City	{ Births	1,632	28.74	2,478	
	{ Deaths	3,218	56.69	4,028	
Rest of the State	{ Births	18,005	21.96	20,457	
	{ Deaths	15,090	18.04	20,642	

65. Statistics to show the flow of emigration and immigration are not available. It is known that in the early part of the recent famine 4,861 Emigration and immigration.

persons emigrated from the State, but, as already mentioned, nearly all of these have since returned. No registers were kept throughout the period of scarcity to show the number of immigrants into the State nor would the figures of this immigration, if available, be of value for the purposes of this Report, as nearly all such immigrants were birds of passage passing through the State on their way to British India.

Agricultural
Statistics, etc.

66. The Agricultural Statistics of the period have already been alluded to. Irrigation from wells was carefully husbanded, and though the level of the water was low, the area receiving irrigation from this source showed considerable expansion. The area inundated and irrigated from tanks naturally shrank, as, owing to the sparse rainfall, the level of the water in the tanks was very low.

Excise.

67. No new Excise Scheme has yet been introduced, but reforms in this direction are still promised. The old system of contracts for the farm of the rights to sell liquor and drugs continued, but these were leased for short periods at a time only. Contracts were given during the period dealt with in the Report for Rs. 32,313, but of this sum only Rs. 22,157 were paid into the Treasury.

The number of liquor shops and shops for the sale of drugs was the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 108 and 43 respectively, and the rates at which country liquor was sold remained unchanged.

The abuses of the present system, as brought to notice in the review of the Administration Report for 1904-05, continued.

Revenue and
Finance.
State Accounts.

68. As noticed in the opening portion of this review, the Financial year and Administrative year of the State have been made coincident, the reason given in the previous Report for not supplying figures of receipt and expenditure for the period covered by the Administration Report are therefore no longer valid. Under the circumstances it is to be regretted that Appendix XXII of the form of Report prescribed by Government has again been omitted from this Report. I abstract from the State Budget the main feature of the financial working of the State for the period and those for the preceding year, as follow :—

	1904-1905.	19 months of 1905-1906.
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balances	5,44,010	6,51,942
Receipts	32,63,907	25,80,987
Reserve Fund	52,55,800	43,55,800
Loans acquired . . . . .	...	6,24,000
Totals	90,63,717	87,12,729
Expenditure	31,81,924	36,72,454
Closing balance including Reserve Fund	58,81,893	50,40,275

Variations.

69. Practically the sole cause of the decrease in the income of the State was the famine and the consequent shrinkage of the receipts from Land Revenue necessitated by sympathetic system of Famine Administration. The causes of the increase in expenditure were (a) the longer period (19 months) for which establishments, the military forces, etc., had to be paid, and (b) the extraordinary expenditure incurred on Famine Relief Administration, including agricultural loans, loans to Jagirdars and the cost of Famine Relief Works.

Arrears.

70. Arrears of Land Revenue will be recovered, provided agricultural conditions are favourable for the next few harvests.

Loans.

71. Of the loans contracted, Rs. 4,00,000 were borrowed from Bank of Bengal and Rs. 2,24,000 locally. It was the intention of the Darbar to sell a larger portion of the Reserve Fund, invested in Government paper, but as the market rates for the sale of Government paper ruled low, it was considered preferable to borrow money, temporarily to meet the requirements of the current expenditure.

Accounts
system.

72. The Accounts system of the State is in hopeless confusion. The late Accountant General introduced the British Indian system of accounts into the Head Accounts Office, but failed to reorganise the Departmental and Tahsil Accounts, which are kept on the Hindi system. Check seems to have become impossible and the State Accounts have not been closed for the past three years

or more. Even the Budget figures have to be compiled by the Departmental Officers as no figures are available in the Accountant General's Office from which a Budget Statement can be prepared. This matter is receiving the attention of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana and it is to be hoped that the past accounts will be cleared up and a unified system of accounts introduced in the near future.

73. The changes which occurred during the period covered by the Report in the incumbency of the post of Agency Surgeon, who is also Superintendent of the State Dispensaries and Vaccination, have already been mentioned.

Vital Statistics,
etc.
Officers.

The charge of the Lady Dufferin Hospital was held throughout the period by Miss H. Lauder, M.D.

74. The Medical Institutions of the State consist of—

Medical Institutions.

The Alwar Sadar Hospital,

The Lady Dufferin Hospital,

Eight Mofassil Dispensaries (these include the Nimarana Dispensary and a new dispensary opened at Bansur during the period under report. The numbers stated in the review of the previous year were incorrect),

The Jail Hospital,

The Leper Asylum at Alwar,

The Lunatic Asylum at Alwar, and

The Military and Police Dispensaries.

A new hospital on the most approved lines is being constructed at Alwar, to be called the Alexandra Hospital and the present unsuitable dispensary building at Rajgurni is being replaced by a new dispensary, of an appropriate pattern which is being constructed outside that town. The Nimrana Dispensary is not an altogether suitable building.

The other dispensaries are all well constructed.

The equipment is in all cases good and the supply of drugs sufficient.

75. There is an Assistant Surgeon attached to the Sadar Hospital and Police Hospital Assistants, who are Government trained men, are in charge of each of the dispensaries.

The medical administration is in all respects satisfactory.

76. The details of medical aid afforded and vital statistics are but very briefly alluded to on page 30 of the Report, the appendices in explanation and amplification of these, which are required by the Government of India, have not been attached to the Report, nor are the methods adopted to ensure correct registration described therein.

Medical Relief.

77. The insufficiency of the available accommodation of the Jail Hospital, owing to the increase of the Jail population, is mentioned and the fact that the construction of additional accommodation has been sanctioned recorded.

Jail Hospital.

78. There was only one admission to the Leper Asylum during the period. Of the value of the treatment given at the Asylum no mention is made.

Leper Asylum.

79. As regards the Lunatic Asylum, which is attached to the Jail and to which there were 21 admissions during the year, it is recorded that the proposal of the Agency Surgeon that State Lunatics should be sent for treatment to British territory was not approved by the Darbar. This, I consider, is a decision to be regretted, as at Alwar there is little chance of the conditions of the insane being ameliorated nor is there any one in the service of the Darbar who understands the scientific treatment of lunacy. The proposal was negatived on the score of the expenses which would be entailed by its adoption, considerations of humanity and suitability did not receive attention.

Lunatic Asylum.

80. As to the public health, Plague was prevalent during the months of April, May and June 1905, during which time there were 5,955 seizures and 4,715 deaths. The proportion of deaths to seizures was therefore 79 per cent. of the latter. During 1906 the State was practically free from plague. Plague operations were carried out without friction, the people willingly vacated their houses and underwent segregation.

Public Health.
Plague.

81. There was a limited Cholera epidemic in July, August and September 1906. In all 907 cases were reported and 520 deaths. Wherever cases of Cholera occurred, the wells near by were promptly disinfected.

Other disease.

82. Owing to famine conditions inducing to the consumption of unsuitable food for the hungry, bowel complaints were common in the spring of 1906, while in the autumn of that year malarial fevers were unusually prevalent.

Vaccination.

83. The progress of vaccination was well maintained. During the period 28,202 children were vaccinated. The percentage of failures was very small. The number of children vaccinated during the preceding year was 25,209.

Education.
Institutions.

84. The number of open schools maintained by the State during the period covered by the report was the same as during 1904-1905, *viz.*, 87 for boys and 10 for girls, classified as follows:—

1. High School.
3. Anglo-Vernacular Schools.
16. Vernacular Secondary Schools (for boys).
3. Ditto. Ditto. (for girls).
67. Vernacular Primary Schools (for boys).
7. Ditto. Ditto. (for girls).

Exc.

The numbers of pupils on the rolls were 4,769 boys and 274 girls.

Details of daily attendance, etc., are given in Appendix XVIII attached to the report.

Expenditure.

85. The expenditure incurred on these schools amounted to Rs. 21,245 only. Considering that these are the only schools open to the sons of agriculturists it can hardly be said that the sum of money expended on them is adequate, since the cultivators contribute, in the form of an education cess of Re. 1 per cent. of the Revenue demand, over Rs. 23,000 a year to the cost of education. Consequently the education of the poorer classes does not cost the State anything.

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Nobles School.

86. In addition to the schools mentioned is the Diamond Jubilee Nobles School. Entrance to this school is not by any means confined to the sons of Thakurs or even of Rajputs. Many of the boys are the sons of clerks in State employ. There were 183 boys on the roll of this school.

Details of expenditure incurred in supporting the Nobles School are not given, but, as the total cost of education during the period was Rs. 54,271 and only Rs. 21,200 were spent on the other 97 schools it is obvious that the maintenance of the Nobles School must have cost a large sum.

Examinations.

87. From the High School 12 students appeared in the Entrance examination of the Allahabad University and were all successful.

Sons of Agriculturists.

88. The number of sons of agriculturists attending the various schools is stated to have been 1,927, or about 40 per. cent of the average daily number of students.

Educational system.

89. His Highness the Maharaja holds strong views on the subject of education and is not content with the present condition of education in the Alwar State. The whole system is to be reorganised. Under these circumstances it seems unnecessary to discuss the present methods of education or the efficiency of the educational staff.

Mission Schools.

90. In addition to the State Educational establishment, the Presbyterian Mission conduct six schools, four for boys and two for girls.

Miscellaneous.
Jagirs.

91. There are 128 jagir holdings in the Alwar State, in respect of which the revenue of 201 villages is alienated. These grants are mostly held on service terms, in accordance with which 876 horses have to be maintained. The jagirdars as a body are very poor, consequently the Darbar had to assist them with loans and concessions during the late famine.

A new grant.

92. A new jagir, of the value of Rs. 5,000 a year, was created in favour of Thakur Amar Singhji, a son of Maharaj Kishor Singhji of Jodhpur. Thakur Amar Singhji came to the Alwar State, when quite a child, at the request of the late Maharaja Mangal Singh, as a companion to the present Maharaja, with whom he was educated. The grant, I understand, only fulfils a promise made by Maharaja Mangal Singh to Maharaj Kishor Singh at the time when Amar Singhji first came to the Alwar State.

Difficulties.

93. The creation of new jagirs may, however, possibly give rise to complaints for the following reason. When the Current Revenue Settlement of the State was made, the zamindars were given proprietary rights in the villages held by them, of which the revenue is Khalsa, and a cash assessment. The settlement was not extended to villages held in jagir and in these the jagirdars

are practically proprietors, taking rents in kind and claiming the waste area as their property.

When new jagirs are given from the Khalsa area, the State can of course only alienate the cash assessment in favour of the assignee, who can, under the grant, obtain no rights in the soil, as these rights belong to the zamindars. It is, however, only too likely that newly created jagirdars will attempt to usurp the rights of the zamindars of the villages of which the revenue is alienated in their favour, holding that all jagirdars possess proprietary rights in their jagir villages.

94. The State Stud and Horse Depot continued to be ably managed by The Stud. Dr. Yakub Khan, on whom the Government of India were pleased, in recognition of his good work, to bestow as a personal honour the title of Khan Sahib.

The free system, by which a selected number of brood mares are allowed to run loose in a paddock in company with a stallion has continued to give the most satisfactory results, 90 per cent. of the mares having given birth to foals during the period dealt with in the report.

This small estate, consisting of 19 hamlets and villages, continued to be Nimrana Estate well administered by Raja Janak Singh, the Chauhan Rajput Chief.

I visited Nimrana in February 1906 and inspected the various institutions.

The financial position remains sound. The reserve fund invested in Government securities still stands at Rs. 1,41,000 and the annual income of about Rs. 40,000 just covers the annual expenditure.

The Executive Revenue Administration is in the hands of the Kamdar, Lala Gopi Nath. There is a regular settlement, which was made under the supervision of Mr. O'Dwyer, C.S., at the same time as the Current Settlement of the Alwar State.

The people seem fairly prosperous, though the soil is light and in seasons of drought the crops suffer. The Nimrana Estate was not affected by the famine of 1905-1906.

Raja Janak Singh, although he is 30 years of age and was given limited ruling powers in his estate 10 years ago, is still required to administer the finances of his estate under the advice of the Political Agent, Alwar, and has no power to remove the Kamdar. He has loyally observed these conditions and succeeds in working harmoniously with the Kamdar.

The Raja has now two sons at the Mayo College, Ajmer. As he has a large family, he will require to be extremely careful in reducing to the lowest suitable limits the expenses which will have to be incurred on the marriages of his many children.

The Police Station at Nimrana is under agreement between the Darbar and the Raja, managed by the Alwar State Police, though paid for by the estate.

Similarly the dispensary at Nimrana is conducted as one of the Alwar State dispensaries, the Raja paying a contribution in respect of the same.

J. L. KAYE, *Major,*

Political Agent, Alwar.

Karauli.

Owing to the change in the financial year of the State from the 1st June to the 1st November the Report covers the period from the 1st April 1905 to 31st October 1906. During this period important alterations have been made in the administration of the State. On the 1st April 1905 the State Council consisted of:—

Kunwar Dhian Pal.

Rao Sahib Bholanath Chatterji.

Kunwar Sujan Pal.

Risaldar Bisal Singh.

In February 1906 His Highness considering the Council unwieldy removed the last two gentlemen whose position was chiefly honorary. In April 1906 Dewan Bahadur Munshi Balmokand Das, C.I.E., was appointed Financial

Member. Shortly afterwards Kunwar Dhian Pal resigned his appointment and left the State. The Council, as now constituted, consists of:—

Dewan Bahadur Munshi Balmokand Das, C.I.E., Financial Member.
Rao Sahib Bhola Nath Chatterji, Home Member.

During the period under review the Karauli State suffered from the worst famine that the country has experienced for many years. In 1899-1900 the State, compared with its neighbours, escaped lightly. The rainfall of 1905-1906 amounted to 7·67 as against 27·45, the average for the previous five years. The Kharif crop, the chief support of the people, failed and there was no grass for the cattle, large herds of which are reared in the State and form the principal wealth of a large proportion of the people. It is estimated that some 30,000 of the populace emigrated with their cattle. Of the latter, a small percentage only returned. Captain A. B. Drummond was deputed on famine duty to Karauli and organized a system of relief, while the Government of India further assisted the State by substantial loans. The measures adopted to relieve distress are fully described in a separate report. The monsoon of 1906 threatened to prove a repetition of its predecessor. Fortunately, heavy rain in September saved the situation and the Kharif outturn was almost normal. The financial condition of the State, as noted in the last report, had already occasioned anxiety. The State was heavily indebted to the firm of Seth Nemi Chand of Ajmer. When the famine came the treasury was empty, no steps had been taken to reduce expenditure and large sums were required to finance the campaign against famine and to pay arrears of many months' salary due to the State employes. The Government of India advanced loans amounting to Rs. 5,62,000 for famine and administrative purposes on the condition that the Political Agent passed the budgets and retained financial control until the debts were liquidated.

The following table gives the figures for income and expenditure:—

From the 1st June 1905 to 30th April 1906.

	Rs.
Opening balance	13,668
Ordinary receipts	2,10,841
Extraordinary receipts	99,577
TOTAL	3,24,086
Ordinary expenditure	2,45,133
Extraordinary expenditure	49,422
TOTAL	2,94,555
Closing balance	29,531

From 1st May to 31st October 1906.

	Rs.
Opening balance	29,531
Ordinary revenue	2,05,316
Extraordinary revenue	2,96,289
TOTAL	5,31,136
Ordinary expenditure	2,09,322
Extraordinary expenditure	2,55,934
TOTAL	4,65,256
Closing balance	65,880

The famine figures are not included in these accounts. The expenditure under this head to September 1906 when the works were closed amounted to Rs. 2,33,585 and was defrayed from the loans advanced by Government.

Captain Drummond's time and energy had been fully occupied in organizing relief works, poor-houses and in assuring himself by constant tours that the measures adopted to alleviate distress were being properly executed. It was not until Dewan Bahadur Munshi Balmokand Das arrived in the middle

